

Judge Named to Probe His Activities

Sanjay Gandhi's Passport Is Seized

NEW DELHI, April 18 (AP)—India's new government in the passport of Sanjay Gandhi, the son of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and named a judge to investigate his financial dealings and alleged abuse of Mrs. Gandhi's influence.

Confiscation of the passport prevents Mr. Gandhi, 30, from leaving the country.

Local newspapers said the government also picked up the passport of Bansi Lal, Mrs. Gandhi's defense minister. Home Minister Charan Singh indicated that the reports were correct.

Sale of Land
Former Supreme Court Justice H.R. Khanna was named to head an investigation into Maruti Private Ltd., a big automobile plant set up by Mr. Gandhi with

government assistance. The plant never started production.

Mr. Khanna was in line for promotion to chief justice in January but Mrs. Gandhi picked a judge junior to him.

Former Justice Jagmohan Reddy was named to head an inquiry into Mr. Lal's dealings. The former defense minister was one of Mr. Gandhi's closest associates and is accused of arranging the sale of the land for his automobile plant at far below the market value.

Another former member of the Supreme Court, one-time Chief Justice J.C. Shah, was named to head an investigation into alleged excesses and abuses of power during Mrs. Gandhi's 21 months of emergency rule that ended with her defeat in the parliamentary election last month.

Mr. Singh told reporters that he had given orders that government documents needed for the investigations be guarded after it was called to his attention that evidence might be destroyed. Asked about reports that Mr. Lal, the former defense minister, wanted to meet him, Mr. Singh said: "It is slanderous if he believes he can influence me by seeing me."

State Assemblies
The four-week-old government of Prime Minister Morarji Desai, meanwhile, demanded the dissolution of state assemblies and new elections in nine Indian states ruled at the state level by the Congress party.

The controversial move by the new central government was evidently aimed at consolidating its rule.

Poles of the Congress party won decisively in the nine states in the March elections for the national Parliament and as a result, Mr. Singh told a news conference, "a climate of uncertainty has come to prevail in these states."

Congress party members charged that the new government was seeking to "destabilize" legally elected state governments by unconstitutional means.

Tanzania Again Orders Border With Kenya Shut

DAR ES SALAAM, April 18 (UPI)—Home Affairs Minister Hassan Moyo ordered Tanzania's border with Kenya closed today. The order came after news agency Shinhua quoted Mr. Moyo as telling border guards at Dugui, in Tanzania's Tanga region, that "Tanzanians who are in Kenya will not be allowed to return home and Kenyans in Tanzania will not be allowed to cross the border to return to their homes."

Tanzania closed its border with Kenya in February after the collapse of the jointly owned East African Airways Corp. At the time Tanzania accused Kenya of "sabotaging" jointly owned institutions of the East African community.

Since then people have been permitted to cross the border by land only after receiving permission from a police official on the Tanzanian side. Shinhua quoted Mr. Moyo as saying today that "from now onward no one will be permitted to issue such permission."

EEC Issues Africa Policy

(Continued from Page 1)
for the peoples of southern Africa. They expressed their support for the principles of territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs, which have always been upheld by the United Nations and OAU (Organization of African Unity) and which should be respected in the case of Zaire, where they will encourage the Nigerian government's mediation.

The other major topic was the stand to be adopted on human rights at the 35-nation Belgrade conference in June. This conference was set up to monitor the results of the 1975 Helsinki declaration on détente.

The ministers agreed to keep up steady pressure on the Soviet Union to implement the human rights pledge. But they opted to avoid any provocative campaign that could be construed as an anti-Soviet crusade.

Brezhnev Honored

MOSCOW, April 18 (UPI)—Soviet Communist party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, 70, has become the No. 1 member of the Soviet Young Communist League (Komsomol) in a Kremlin ceremony.

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BLOCKADE—Protesters against Concorde landings at Kennedy Airport lined up cars Sunday to halt traffic to the airport. Their efforts were only modestly successful.

Weekly Concorde Protests Vowed in N.Y.

NEW YORK, April 18 (Reuters).—New Yorkers opposed to the Concorde say that they will return in force to Kennedy International Airport every week if necessary in their campaign to block landing rights for the French-English supersonic airliner here.

The demonstrators made the threat yesterday after largely

falling to snarl traffic around the airport by driving their cars slowly on airport approach roads. Airport police thwarted the protest by 500 motorists who turned up at the airport.

A protest leader said that many were discouraged by a court ban on the demonstration issued Friday.

The demonstrators predicted

that about 2,000 cars would clog the roads. A similar protest in February of last year severely jammed access to the airport.

The demonstration was intended to bring local fears about Concorde noise to the attention of federal Judge Milton Pollack, who is to hear arguments April 28 on whether the airliner should be granted landing rights at Kennedy Airport.

Police of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which runs Kennedy Airport, foiled yesterday's protest by breaking up the protest convoy into small groups of cars. This kept traffic moving.

Officials said that airline passengers were delayed a maximum of 45 minutes in arriving and leaving the airport.

Reactions Mixed

NEW YORK, April 18 (NYT).—The latest Gallup Poll has found that among Americans who had "heard or read about the debate" over the Concorde, 43 per cent believed that the plane should be allowed to land in the United States, while 39 per cent were opposed to the idea. Eighteen per cent were undecided.

The 1,550 adults in the poll were asked, "What is your opinion—should the Concorde be permitted to land or not permitted to land at airports in the United States?" Seventy-five per cent said they knew about the issue.

However, when they were asked, "Would you favor or oppose permitting the Concorde to land at the major airport nearest here?" there was a significant change in opinion. Forty-nine per cent said that they opposed that proposition while 37 per cent approved and 14 per cent voiced no opinion.

The survey also found that those who were the most likely to be affected by the Concorde's landing patterns objected to it most. Persons who live in cities with more than 500,000 population, the metropolitan areas most likely to have airports large enough to handle the Concorde, are the most opposed to allowing the plane to land near them, the survey indicated.

Kinshasa Reports Progress In Battle Against Invaders

(Continued from Page 1)

dent Hafez al-Assad, who arrived in Moscow today for an official visit. Moscow and Damascus both appear to be interested in mending relations that were damaged last year when the Syrians intervened in Lebanon against Palestinian and Lebanese leftist forces, employing weapons received from the Soviet Union.

The Syrian intervention, coming on the heels of Moscow's estrangement from Egypt, brought Soviet fortunes in the Middle East to their lowest point in a decade. Mr. Brezhnev conceded today that "there are zigzags at times in the policies of different Arab countries," but he said that the Soviet Union kept working hard to bring peace to the Middle East.

The Soviet leadership is expected to seek Syrian support for the Middle East peace proposal outlined by Mr. Brezhnev last month. This includes a phased Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories, creation of demilitarized border zones and a new peace conference at Geneva. But the Kremlin may also try to persuade Mr. Assad to help restrain other Arab countries from sending aid to the Mobutu regime in Zaire.

In his relatively brief mention of the issue, Mr. Brezhnev said that "those who meddle in other people's affairs and chart a course for whipping up the conflict situation in Zaire and around it must give serious thought to the consequences that may follow."

'Decisive' Offensive
KINSHASA, Zaire, April 18 (UPI)—In a "decisive" offensive

Carter Warns U.S. of Energy 'Catastrophe'

(Continued from Page 1)

fewer than half those questioned regard the energy situation as "very serious."

Other opinion polls have reported widespread suspicion that the whole energy "crisis" is a plot cooked up by the big oil companies for profit. A study made for NBC recently found that nearly two-thirds of those polled believe last winter's natural gas shortage was a hoax.

In the face of such evidence, Mr. Carter must be persuaded indeed to reverse this view and drive home the message that there is a genuine and serious depletion of natural fuel and that such American reserves must carry out drastic conservation.

While Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford spoke of an energy "crisis" after the 1973 Arab oil boycott, Mr. Carter is making the first presidential effort to explain why such a shortage exists.

His policy is tied to the belief that Americans will use less energy if they must pay higher prices for it, which some observers regard as a questionable assumption.

Lists Principles

The President's half-hour address also listed these 10 "fundamental principles" of his national energy plan.

First, "we can have an effective and comprehensive energy policy only if the government takes responsibility for it and if the people understand the seriousness of the challenge and are willing to make sacrifices," he said.

"The second principle is that healthy economic growth must continue. Only by saving energy can we maintain our standard of living and keep our people at work. An effective conservation program will create hundreds of thousands of new jobs."

"The third principle is that we must protect the environment. Our energy problems have the same cause as our environmental problems—wasteful use of resources. Conservation helps us solve both at once."

"The fourth principle is that we must reduce our vulnerability to potentially devastating embargoes. We can protect ourselves from uncertain supplies by reducing our demand for oil, making the most of our abundant resources such as coal, and developing a strategic petroleum reserve."

"The fifth principle is that we must be fair. Our solutions must ask equal sacrifices from every region, every class of people, every interest group. Industry will have to do its part to conserve, just as consumers will. The producers deserve fair treatment but we will not let the oil companies profiteer."

"The sixth principle, and the cornerstone of our policy, is to reduce demand through conservation. Our emphasis on conservation is a clear difference between this plan and others which merely encouraged crash production efforts. Conservation is the quickest, cheapest, most practical source of energy."

Price and Cost
"The seventh principle is that prices should generally reflect the true replacement cost of energy. We are only cheating ourselves if

we make energy artificially cheap and use more than we can really afford." This appeared to bear out expectations of a drastic increase in taxes on certain fuels, such as gasoline.

"The eighth principle is that government policies must be predictable and certain. Both consumers and producers need policies they can count on so they can plan ahead. This is one reason I am working with the Congress to create a new Department of Energy, to replace more than 50 different agencies that now have some control over energy."

"The ninth principle is that we must conserve the fuels that are scarce and make the most of those that are more plentiful. We can't continue to use oil and gas for 75 per cent of our consumption when they make up only 7 per cent of our domestic reserves."

"The tenth principle is that we must start now to develop the new, unconventional sources of energy we will rely on in the next century."

He said the world now consumes about 60 million barrels of oil a day, with demand rising 5 per cent annually.

The United States, he said, uses "twice as much energy per person as do other countries like Germany, Japan and Sweden... if we do not act, then by 1985 we will be using 33 per cent more energy than we do today."

Since U.S. domestic production cannot increase substantially, the nation would need to import twice as much oil as at present. In 1971, he said, the United States paid \$3.7 billion for imported oil. Last year this figure was \$36 billion and this year may reach \$45 billion.

"Unless we act, we will spend more than \$50 billion for imported oil by 1985—more than \$2,500 for every man, woman, and child in America," Mr. Carter said.

"The seventh principle is that prices should generally reflect the true replacement cost of energy. We are only cheating ourselves if

Reactions Divided

Carter's Energy Plan Seemingly Bound for Battles in Congress

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, April 18 (NYT).—President Carter's energy program is likely to lead to one of the most bitter legislative battles in decades, according to influential members of Congress and knowledgeable staff members.

In interviews last week, they foresaw a situation in which a president could well be rebuffed by a Congress controlled by his own party, in which traditional alliances could be fractured because of regional differences and in which virtually every senator and representative would have to tread a perilous path among competing special-interest groups.

Reaction in the dominant three of those groups—the oil, coal and auto industries—varied from shock to fear. Oil men in Houston said they feared the President's proposals would lead to a sharp recession in some areas of the industry. Spokesmen for the auto makers were apprehensive about the possible effect on car sales and employment. And the president of the National Coal Association said the coal policy outline he had seen "is not going to work" because it included no environmental concessions.

In the interviews in Congress, the prevailing view was that senators and representatives would reject a steep tax on gasoline and that other sections of the program that would raise fuel prices faced an uphill struggle as coalitions formed among opponents of the various proposals.

However, most of the congressmen and aides who were interviewed said it was possible for Mr. Carter to win enactment of much of his plan if he played each of his political chips on precisely the right square.

Since Congress was in recess last week, many important senators and representatives were not in town and could not be reached by telephone. Others would not speak for the record until they had seen the final version of the plan and had a chance to study it.

The plan's basic thesis is this: Raising energy prices, as Mr. Carter proposes to do, creates an incentive to use less—by turning down the thermostat, installing insulation, shifting to a smaller car, taking the bus to work, raising the temperature setting on the air conditioner, drying clothes on the backyard line, emptying and shutting off the refrigerator during summer vacation.

Aid to Householders

As a sweetener and spur, the administration will ask Congress to pay part of the cost to householders or businesses of storm windows, solar heating panels, insulation, more efficient boilers and other energy-saving equipment. Congress is believed to be well disposed to grant such tax credits and to go along with an increase in the funding for Mr. Carter's program of outright payments for winter-weatherization of the homes of the very poor.

However, from those who were interviewed, it was possible to conclude that most members of Congress support parts of the administration's proposal and oppose others. In general, the support was expressed rather grudgingly, while the opposition was vehement.

For example, Rep. Bill Alexander, D-Ark., who is normally

East German Experts Caution on Genetics

BERLIN, April 18 (Reuters).—East German biologists have adopted a resolution expressing concern over the dangers of genetic manipulation.

They called for legislation to impose strict laboratory safeguards without hindering research. The newspaper Neues Deutschland reported last week. The discovery of the theory of changing the basic characteristics of genes—the first step toward creating new life forms—has raised fears that intractable disease viruses might escape during research.

Carter Assures Jenkins E Can Buy U.S. Uranium At

By David Haworth

WASHINGTON, April 18 (NYT).—President Carter today left the strong impression that exports of uranium to Europe, now being delayed as part of the U.S. energy review, will resume soon.

Mr. Carter also gave assurances that the new U.S. energy conservation policy will not harm the European Economic Community's nuclear energy programs.

He gave this promise to Roy Jenkins, European Commission president, during an hour of talks at the start of a five-day official visit here by the EEC official.

Mr. Jenkins said later he welcomed the President's stress on conservation and said that any new U.S. energy policy would in this respect be extremely helpful to Europe's own efforts to formulate a common energy program.

He told the President that Europe was far more vulnerable than the United States in the energy area, because Europe lacks large uranium and oil deposits. He urged that uranium exports to Europe be resumed as soon as possible.

Many of the EEC's research reactors had only a few months' supply of enriched uranium and would have to be shut

down soon unless export started.

The President showed awareness of this problem. Mr. Jenkins was given the impression that U.S. would shortly be forthwith the scheduled economic meeting in London in June.

Both agreed that there must not be used for debate about which of the two nations' nuclear energy programs there ought to be urged their economies. The and Mr. Jenkins said there is little hope for it in persuading West Germany a "reflexion" program.

Instead, they agreed, debate should be limited to the two countries—with special attention on the North-South divide. The President added views U.S. cooperation EEC as an essential international effort to the world economy believes will have an effect on improving the other parts of the world.

That statements by Sen. Frank Lautenberg, D-N.J., of the Senate Banking Committee, and Mr. Nader were made of Mr. Carter's visit address tonight a strict energy conservation program.

The program—to be Wednesday by Mr. Carter's joint session of Congress—to involve a tax increase on gas-guzzling cars. Sen. Mr. Brock and Mr. Nader, in three separate interviews—said would be "a very harmful and dangerous" effect of it is that it's going to do amount of income it have available and its employment... partic automobile and the industries," Sen. Brock "Face the Nation" (1).

Negative Effects
Mr. Carter's plan decrease capital investment and at the "it would tend to hurt" for the oil and Proxmire predicted.

"The overall effect inflationary and recessionary what happens and the quadrupling oil prices in 1973 and 1974," he said.

Sen. Proxmire said trying to "bad-mouth" because he said something like the C "But I think we ought eyes wide open to quences of any program [energy] consumption."

Mr. Brock said on Answered (Answer that would "retrofit" (insulate homes, for a save fuel).

Such a program would need while re consumption and pollution by burning fuel, Mr. Mr. Carter's program achieve little conservation would produce "infinite other inequitable effect

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ملكو من الدول

News Analysis

Press Task Force Fails in Arizona

By David Shaw

ANGELES, April 18.—one reporter was killed, 37 reporters from 23 cities the United States descend Arizona last autumn, determined to expose the forces they responsible for their colleagues' death. It was an unmet enterprise.

They would not, they said, try to murder; rather, they would explore the interrelationships among the business, political and social. These relationships, they said, would be made possible by the pervasiveness of the Mafia, a Mafia-directed press that Bolles had been saying when he was blown down his car.

Journalists were dubious about the project from its inception. They shuddered at the thought of having to evaluate written by reporters whose methods and sources were unclear.

The entire venture of elitism and vigilantism reporters imperiously another reporter's murder, of greater consequence than any other kind of much as police respond murder of a brother of the vows of 38-cal. ven-

enough editors had faith fledging group to send re- to Arizona with the team. 60,000-Word Report

team spent six months working under the direction of Green of Nevada, whose investigative efforts had won Pulitzer Prizes. The team filed eight cabinets search material. Its memos—indexed 40,000 file

cards. Ultimately, they wrote a 23-part, 100,000-word series. Their conclusion:

Organized crime figures, encouraged and protected by prominent Arizona politicians, had staged a "blitzkrieg invasion of Phoenix, Tucson and other Arizona cities."

Arizona, they said, dominated by "friends of organized crime"—among them Sen. Barry Goldwater; his brother, Robert; the senator's lifelong friend and adviser, Harry Rosenzweig, and a host of unsavory and semi-savory characters.

With publication of the series last month, controversy over the reporters' project began anew. Many newspapers—including some that had sent reporters to Arizona with Mr. Greene—either refused to print several of the stories or printed only heavily edited versions (or wire service synopses) of them.

The stories, editors complained, lacked sufficient documentation; they were vague, unproven, filled with innuendo and guilt by association.

That, alas, was too often true. The stories contained such references as "police also have a report from an informant who overheard a complaint."

In another article, the reporters seemed to be suggesting that the father of Robert Goldwater's wife was once in partnership with a man who had helped finance a land deal for a man who has been accused of (but not formally charged with) ordering a second man to tell a third man to plant the bomb that killed Bolles.

"Jimmy the Weasel"

One sympathizes with the team of reporters who labored so diligently in Arizona. Surely where there is the smoke of names like "Jimmy the Weasel" and "Lou

the Tailor," there must be the fire of murder, corruption, extortion, prostitution and narcotics traffic.

But instead of proof, the Arizona team too frequently offered unsubstantiated surmise, syllogistic reasoning and exaggerated language.

One man was "the sharpest swindler ever to cross the desert." Others formed "a powerful coalition which rose out of the Southwest and once aimed at the White House." A racketeer, who donated \$5,000 to a Goldwater campaign is spoken of as having "helped Barry Goldwater's national political career."

In one story, about "land fraud godfather Ned Warren," the reporters described two deaths—one in an underground parking garage, the other in state prison. These two victims, the reporters said, "had, at least three things in common:

- "They knew how Ned Warren operated."
- "They were talking about it."
- "They were murdered."

"That may be sufficient evidence for 'Kojak' but not for a responsible newspaper."

Elsewhere in the series, the reporters described an old man making telephone calls to a crime figure.

"Exactly what the old man says is known only to him and whomever he calls," they wrote. "But chances are the conversation is about narcotics, guns, girls, gambling, money, meetings, couriers, payoffs, discipline and punishment."

The Arizona team often offered this sort of laundry list, introduced by such suppositions as "Chances are."

In Sicilian

"Chances are?" After six months' work, they should not have been guessing—not in print anyway. They should have resorted to such ominous melodrama as "(He) begins chatting. In Sicilian." If they did not know what he was saying or to whom he was saying it, how did they know what dialect he was saying it in?

They do not know, of course. But in the *mise en scene* they have created, that one word ignites a chain reaction response in the reader: Sicilian... Mafia... gangster... murder... A similar code word was used in another of the stories when the reporters said "a known large-scale heroin dealer... may have connections with Red Chinese drug-smuggling rings." Red Chinese... Communist... the yellow peril... America's youth brainwashed by drugs traveling the Peking-Washington-Tucson circuit... the Chinese connection.

All of this is not to say the Arizona project has been completely worthless. Although much of the information in the series was already either known or suspected by those in law enforcement, the publicity provided by the team of reporters will surely require further official investigation.

Already, Arizona Attorney General Bruce Babbitt has announced plans to look into some of the charges himself.

Certainly, the disclosures about narcotics traffic, the use of illegal alien labor and the seeming indifference of some Arizona prosecutive agencies are valid areas of journalistic inquiry.

The Wrong Way

But the team simply went about its disclosures in the wrong way. Perhaps they should not have gone to Arizona in the first place. Perhaps they should have investigated wrongdoing in their own towns.

Once having gone to Arizona, once having committed themselves and—in some symbolic measure—their profession, they should have narrowed the scope of their inquiry to that which they could prove.

Instead, they began with the charges against the Goldwaters—charges that were, for the most part, 20 or 30 years old, never substantiated, based on hearsay and replete with questionable inferences.

Granted, Barry Goldwater knew—and knows—some shady characters. Granted, his defenses of those racketeers as "decent, public-spirited citizens" rings hollow indeed. But that does not make Sen. Goldwater himself a Mafia boss. Nor does it even mean he "condoned" Mafia activity—at least not in the sense the Arizona reporters used that term.

Over the last two decades, Arizona has been a statewide boom town. Millions of dollars have changed hands. What the Arizona team sought to prove was who gave how much to whom in violation of what laws. They did not prove that. So they obscured their failure with heavyhanded prose.

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Signals

Paul Revere 3d, great-great-grandson of the man who sent historic message from Boston's Old North Church, climbs to tower to repeat lantern signal 203 years later.

UPL

Audiences in Detroit, Atlanta Back Young's Speaking Out

By Reginald Stuart

DETROIT, April 18 (NYT).—Andrew Young, the chief U.S. delegate to the UN, has drawn fire in some circles with his blunt statements about world affairs. But, to many of the 5,000 persons gathered here yesterday for a benefit dinner at which he was keynote speaker, the former Georgia congressman and intimate of President Carter is pursuing a healthy course of action.

full kudos. The audience here welcomes him with open arms.

Earlier yesterday Mr. Young made two appearances in Atlanta and on both occasions stressed the importance of speaking out on controversial issues.

At the annual Day of Remembrance honoring victims of the Nazis, he told an audience of 200 Jews that it was important that people speak out on the issues and that, if they did not, there would be other "travesties against mankind."

"We ought to be willing to violate proper protocol in the interest of mankind," Mr. Young said. "Life is not polite society. Later he went to Spelman College to speak at a convocation. He told students there that a threat to justice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.

"I respect him for that; I admire him for it," said Gov. William Milliken of Michigan, one of several federal, state and local officials who were present for Mr. Young's address to the annual Fight for Freedom Dinner of the Detroit branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "To me, his candor and openness are refreshing," Gov. Milliken said.

"If you begin to make moral compromise and worry that you might lose your job, you begin to put limits on yourself that inhibit your ability to be used to serve, to live and enjoy the life that's available to you," Mr. Young said.

Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Automobile Workers union and recently chief of a panel of citizens President Carter sent to Vietnam to discuss U.S. soldiers missing in action, said: "I expect him to be forthright; he always has been. I think when that happens, sometimes things are said that are a little upsetting but I think it is better to run that risk than to have the silence of secrecy."

Mr. Young has been under increasing criticism for his blunt statements. Within two weeks, Mr. Young has criticized British for being what he called "a little chicken on racial issues" and has said that in his opinion the government of South Africa was "illegitimate."

The audience, composed mostly of professionals from the southeastern Michigan area, appeared quite content with Mr. Young's conduct.

Many of them said they felt he had been "telling it like it is." Others said that, while what he was saying was upsetting to some people, they hoped he would not bow to pressure to restrain himself in the future.

"I think he's been basically saying it just like he sees it," said Jerry Blocker, acting executive director of the Detroit branch of the NAACP.

"It may not be the best in protocol," Mr. Blocker said, "but he's been saying what a lot of people are thinking. I give him

the trip to Europe next month will be Mr. Carter's first as President. His visit to Britain will be the first by a U.S. chief executive since Richard Nixon came here in October, 1970. The Carter journey to the northeast will be the first substantial presidential trip outside London since John Kennedy visited Sussex in 1963.

According to sources in Washington and London, Mr. Carter plans to leave for London on the evening of May 5, then spend about half the next day in Newcastle and in Washington New Town, the ancestral home of the first U.S. president.

On May 7 and 8, Mr. Carter will take part in an economic summit conference here with the leaders of Western Europe, Canada and Japan. After two days of meetings at Prime Minister James Callaghan's residence, 10 Downing Street, the President is tentatively planning to go to the European continent—probably Geneva or Paris—to confer with Gen. Hafez al-Assad, the President of Syria.

Finally, Mr. Carter will participate in the first day of a two-day conference here of NATO states' foreign ministers. He will return to Washington on May 10 or 11.

U.S. Navy Drops Hydrofoil Plan

WASHINGTON, April 18 (Reuters).—Defense Secretary Harold Brown has killed a six-year-old program to give the U.S. Navy 30 high-speed patrol boats equipped with hydrofoils and armed with missiles.

West Germany was interested in buying 10 of the 150-foot ships to be built by the Boeing Co. and Italy was interested in acquiring 4.

But the estimated cost of each vessel rose from \$37 million to \$68 million and the prototype underperformed in tests. Both factors were cited by Secretary Brown when he wrote the Navy: "I have concluded that the program for the follow-on ships should be terminated."

32 on Indonesia Bus Die

JAKARTA, April 18 (AP).—Thirty-two bus riders were killed when their driver swerved to avoid a cat and the vehicle went out of control.

Carters' Home-Town Church Continues Anti-Black Stand

By Myra MacPherson

HINGTON, April 18 (WP).—dent Carter's home-town (Ga.) Baptist Church yesterday against rebuffing the Bruce Edwards—a Carter who in February was forced to resign as pastor because of racial dispute.

The church—which many in the town say has "split this town open and ruined the church"—not end with yesterday's defeat of a motion to the pastor. Pro-Edwards

forces, led by state Sen. Hugh Carter, the President's cousin and a church deacon, are considering breaking off and starting a new church. They will vote on such a plan next Sunday.

The White House refused to comment on the situation.

Jimmy's side has been defeated, Sen. Carter said. "It looks like we can no longer worship here in this attitude of hatred."

The small congregation's dispute, which has received worldwide attention, began last fall after a black minister from nearby Albany, Ga., tried to integrate the church just before Jimmy Carter was elected. To block his admission, the congregation invoked a 1965 resolution excluding blacks. Mr. Carter and Mr. Edwards vigorously opposed that action.

Quiet Skipper Charged by U.S. Fishing Case

TON, April 18 (AP).—The Department has charged captain of a seized Soviet trawler with violating 200-mile fishing limit seeking the forfeiture of \$41,000.

Alexander Gupulov's ship, the *Sherchenko*, was the quiet skipper under the U.S. fishing boundaries took effect March 1.

Gupulov was arraigned District Court on criminal last week, while civil were made against his ship.

41-year-old skipper did not plea but his lawyer said it did fight the charges. It ed. Capt. Gupulov faces year prison sentence and \$400 fine. Another hearing the case was set for May magistrate Lawrence Cohen 1. the captain confined to 1.

trawler was seized last off Nantucket Island for ly catching more than its ed. Capt. Gupulov faces year prison sentence and \$400 fine. Another hearing the case was set for May magistrate Lawrence Cohen 1. the captain confined to 1.

"We Couldn't Win"

Yesterday, charging that the pastor's foes are "anti-black" and "anti-Jimmy," Sen. Carter said that Mr. Edwards was "crucified" in a meeting packed with voters who seldom go to church. "We couldn't win because our people can no longer vote; they've quit the church in protest," he said.

"Probably 40 to 50 people who never come to church except when a vote is taken were there today," Mr. Edwards said.

Church treasurer Clarence Dodson said that since Mr. Edwards' departure many active members had quit, offerings had dropped drastically and the church had fallen into "real trouble" of a financial nature.

The Plains Baptist Church is a simple, white-wood structure with stained-glass windows and looks like a symbol of small-town serenity. But its racial troubles go back to 1966, when church deacons voted to bar "Negroes or any other civil-rights agitators" from attending services or becoming members of the congregation. That vote would have been unanimous except for the opposing voices of Mr. Carter and his family.

Rebukes U.S. Visa Refusal

COW, April 18 (AP).—aid today that the United States has violated Helsinki provisions on international by blocking a planned to the United States by trade union officials.

made the comment in re- to the denial of U.S. visas t trade union officials who lanned to attend a long- men's-union gathering in this week.

okesman for the AFL-CIO e was not sure whether nization had intervened k the visits but he added e federation had done so past "as a matter of because it regards Soviet union officials as govern- officials, not trade union- lase called this declaration L-CIO policy "cynical."

San Overturned

After Mr. Carter was elected to the presidency, he returned to Plains last November and helped overturn the 1965 ban on blacks. But the church has to date approved no black members.

In February, at a conference ostensibly called to rule on paying a \$300 bill, Mr. Edwards' critics called for him to resign.

Mr. Edwards, 30, his wife and their adopted half-Polynesian son still live in the white wooden house behind the church—his resignation is effective April 30—but they no longer go to church. He has made no decision on offers from other congregations but he does not discount accepting one from a Southern town.

"I don't feel any need to run from the South. You find racial discrimination wherever you go. It's not a geographical problem," he said. "It's a problem of the heart."

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Mid-season raincoats: lighter than ever

THIS year, styles have changed in the raincoat department. The fit is fuller, sleeves are roomier, and fabrics are more lightweight than ever.

Two new raincoats from Lanvin 2 exemplify these trends. The first weighs well under two pounds and can be worn just as easily on a weekend outing as in the city. It comes in beige, navy and green (R. 1125).

The second, only a few ounces heavier, is in pure silk. Warmer and more formal, it's available in black, navy and beige (F. 1660).

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Unusual Legal Clashes Arise CIA Spy Trial Bares Some Agency Actions

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, April 18 (NYT).—Sitting in the back of the courtroom, his chin resting most of the time on the pew-like seat in front of him, a man with reddish hair and a ruddy complexion has been intently observing the espionage trial of Christopher Boyce, who is accused of selling state secrets to the Soviet Union.

After most court sessions, the man heads for a pay telephone and speaks to someone in a foreign language that, to some ears, sounds Slavic. When a reporter asked him whether he was Russian or was monitoring the trial for any foreign government, he said, "I am Polish." But he refused to identify himself or explain his interest in the proceedings.

"I'm not representing anybody but myself and my shoes," he said curtly, heading for an elevator. He was back in the courtroom when the proceedings resumed.

The man's presence is only one unusual feature of the trial of Mr. Boyce, the 24-year-old son of a former FBI agent. The younger Boyce is accused of compromising national security while employed as a communications code-room operator for TRW Systems, Inc. of Redondo Beach, Calif., a major source of so-called "spy" reconnaissance satellites for the CIA.

Mr. Boyce has been quoted by a government witness as admitting that he had passed to the Soviet Union "the contents of thousands of documents" from the heavily guarded room where he worked, which was used solely for communications between TRW and the CIA.

Separate Trial

A high school classmate, Andrew Lee, 25, is scheduled to go on trial for espionage separately next week. He is accused of delivering data taken from the TRW facility to Soviet agents in Mexico City and Vienna.

Mr. Boyce's trial has been recessed until Wednesday at the request of his lawyers, who asked for more time, principally to consult technical experts in preparation for cross-examining a major prosecution witness, Leslie Dirks, director of research and technology for the intelligence agency.

After three days of testimony, it is impossible to measure how large a breach of national security occurred if government allegations are true. But the potential loss seems substantial.

The trial has spotlighted the changing nature of intelligence gathering. Since 1960, the United States and the Soviet Union have both increasingly used reconnaissance satellites equipped with cameras, infrared sensors and other devices to watch each other, counting missile-launching sites and other installations and looking for launchings of hostile nuclear missiles.

Mr. Boyce worked in the most heavily guarded part of the TRW plant, a vault protected within a three-layer cordon of checkpoints and 80 armed guards. Only eight persons were allowed into the communications vault; all documents were kept in special vaults and when no longer needed were shredded and ground into pulp.

Mr. Boyce had access to almost every communication and document that moved through the encoding-decoding machine he operated for two years, as well

as the coding equipment itself. An FBI agent asserted that Mr. Boyce, at the request of Soviet agents, had months in advance obtained specialized codes of the CIA and the National Security Agency that would be used. Such codes are changed daily and are rotated monthly in the machines he used, either with settings of keys or the use of punched computer cards.

At least theoretically, the loss of such data suggests that Soviet cryptographic experts could use the information to compromise CIA and NSA communications not only with TRW but also other agencies and individuals.

Although the defendants have not specifically denied taking the documents, both have pleaded not guilty to espionage while taking different paths in their defense.

Mr. Boyce's chief counsel, William Dougherty, has argued that the single specific document charged as having been compromised contained old information of dubious intelligence value. Mr. Lee's defense has been that he was induced by Mr. Boyce into participating in a CIA scheme to give "misinformation" to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Boyce's trial has been unusual in several respects. It has permitted a closer than usual look at certain CIA activities and it has been the source of unusual legal clashes.

attorneys, appear to be sharply restricted on exactly what they can say about the alleged spying activities and have been permitted to go into detail on only one set of allegedly compromised documents.

They are the plans for a proposed miniature radio transceiver by which CIA agents in any part of the world were to be able to talk, over a satellite relay station, to their supervisors at agency headquarters in Langley, Va., or elsewhere. The project, which never moved beyond the planning stage, had the code name Pyramider.

The defense says it has been even more restricted than the prosecution by security precautions, even though one of Mr. Boyce's two lawyers has government clearance to deal with "top-secret" matter from a previous job.

The authorities apparently expected that foreign agents might try to monitor the trial. In an unusual rule for the federal court here, no spectators except bona-fide members of the press are allowed to take notes and newsmen are restricted to a special area of the courtroom. The trial is expected to go to the sequestered jury either Friday or Monday.

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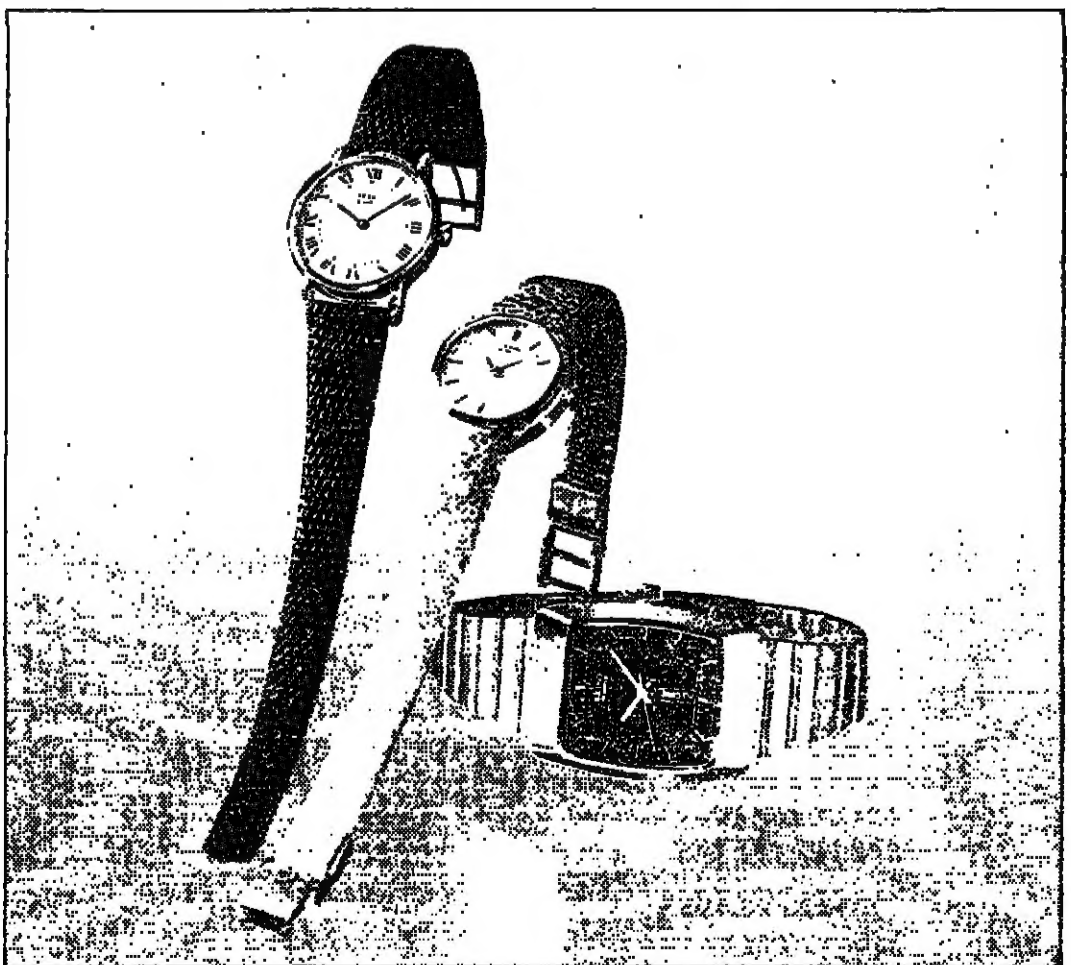
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Response May Await Implementation

Latin Regimes Silent on Carter Policy Talk

By Karen DeYoung

BUENOS AIRES, April 18 (UPI).—Latin American governments are withholding judgment on President Carter's "new directions" in U.S. policy toward Latin America, waiting for what a Chilean press commentator called "deeds, not declarations."

The new directions, outlined by Mr. Carter in a speech last week to the Organization of American States, called for renewed respect for human rights, recognition of individual sovereignty and economic cooperation.

The lack of immediate response to the speech—billed as a major policy statement—may also be due to a combination of domestic political problems, including a constitutional crisis in Brazil, a major internal scandal in Argentina and a Latin American desire to analyze before reacting.

There is also an ingrained suspicion of Mr. Carter's motives and methods among Latin American governments and a long memory of well-heralded "new" U.S. policy directions by a succession of administrations, from Monroe through Mr. Carter—most of which have fallen short of their objectives.

In Argentina, the message was

pushed out of the headlines by a local political scandal. There was no official comment and no editorial comment by Buenos Aires's three leading morning dailies. One paper carried the text of the speech on inside pages.

According to a government official, Mr. Carter said "just what we expected him to say."

Responding to Mr. Carter's promise to Latin America that "we will consult with you" on major decisions of global policy of interest, the official said: "They've been saying they were going to consult us ever since Kennedy and the Alliance for Progress. All through Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon and Ford—and they've never consulted us on anything."

"On the whole, I'd say the reaction was positive," he said. "But we're going to look for actions."

Both Argentina and Chile have been singled out as human rights violators by the Carter administration. While the Chilean government had no official comment on Mr. Carter's statement that U.S. concern for human rights "will naturally influence our relations" and that the Latin Americans "will find this country eager to stand beside those na-

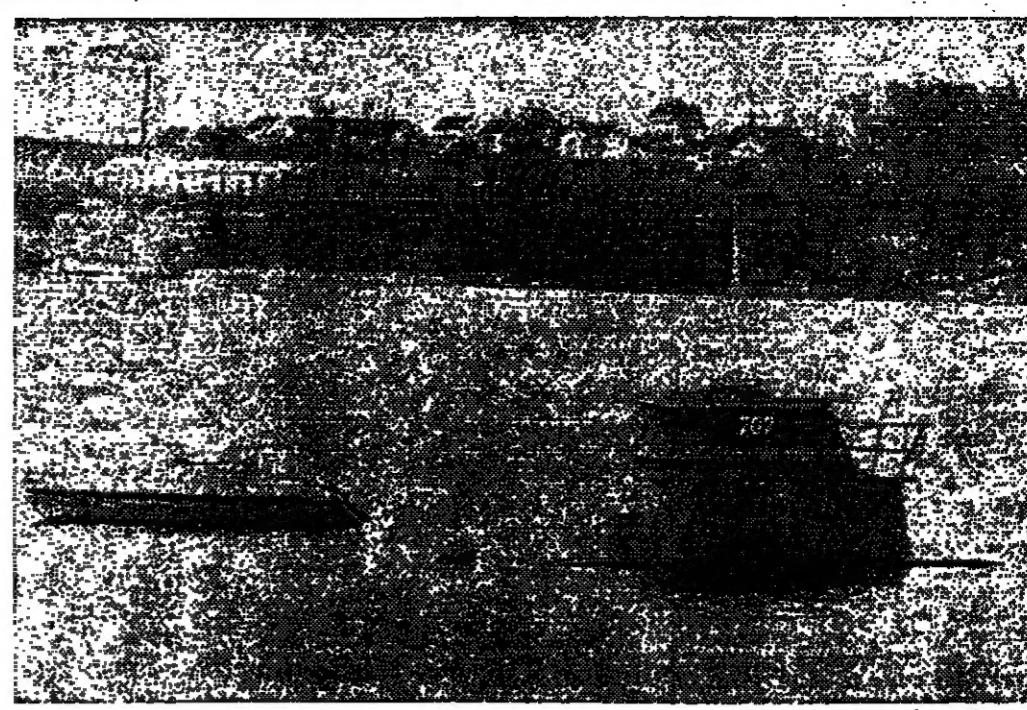
tions which respect human rights and promote democratic values," the government-owned newspaper El Cronista concluded that Mr. Carter had "modified his initial approach" to human rights.

'Aware of Realities'

The assessment was apparently based on Mr. Carter's statement that the United States has a "high regard for the sovereignty" of each Latin American nation. That comment, El Cronista said, was "highly positive for hemispheric relations" and showed that "in the few months of his administration, President Carter has become aware of realities."

Journal do Brasil, a leading daily currently critical of the Brazilian government, praised Mr. Carter's "frankness and objectivity" and "laudable sensitivity" and compared his new directions to Franklin D. Roosevelt's "good neighbor policy." But private comments by government officials were not so laudatory.

Still smarting from what they feel is U.S. interference in the Brazilian attempt to purchase nuclear reactors from West Germany, they interpreted Mr. Carter's comments on U.S. concern for human rights as continued U.S. intervention in sovereign affairs.



TOURIST TRAP—What looks like a WW II relic in West German town of Ratzeburg is just the work of one of the locals who built the sub-bunker for the tourists.

New Envoy to Spain Angers Many Mexicans

MEXICO CITY, April 18 (AP).—The appointment of former President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz to be Mexico's first ambassador to Spain in nearly 40 years has reopened old political wounds and widened the rift between leftist intellectuals and the government.

As president in 1968, Mr. Diaz Ordaz ordered the army to curb demonstrations by critics of his regime, and the action culminated in an all-night clash in the plaza of a housing project. The government said 35 persons were killed, but other estimates ran as high as 500. There were claims that the government burned bodies, dumped them in the ocean or buried them secretly.

After he left office on Dec. 1, 1970, Mr. Diaz Ordaz stayed in the wings of the political arena. His appointment as ambassador to Spain was greeted favorably by other politicians, some labor leaders and many newspapers. But the intellectual community reacted sharply.

Society Called Sick

Octavio Paz, the elder statesman of Mexican letters, said the widespread expression of approval shows that Mexican society is sick.

Carlos Fuentes, the ambassador to France and one of Mexico's leading novelists, resigned. He said he could neither shake hands nor dine with Mr. Diaz Ordaz, much less serve in the diplomatic corps with him.

A cartoon in Excelsior, the country's leading newspaper, showed a washbasin placed outside the ambassador's office so that Mr. Diaz Ordaz could wash his hands "just in case" they were still bloody.

The battle on Oct. 2, 1968, occurred after almost three months of widespread dissent involving 500,000 students, professors and writers. Mexico City's police chief and his riot squads were the first targets. Then the demonstrators turned against the Olympic Games scheduled to open Oct. 12. The stability of the government was threatened.

Mr. Diaz Ordaz held a news conference after his appointment to recruit several hundred mercenaries in the United States and Britain to serve alongside the army in resisting the Katangian incursion.

The Newday article said the CIA had "strong links" with David Bufile of Kazman, Calif., who describes himself as an experienced mercenary and who has been placing advertisements in California newspapers for other mercenaries to serve in Zaïre.

Mr. Hefu denied that the CIA was providing funds for any recruitment of mercenaries for Zaïre "here or in Britain or anywhere else." He also denied allegations in the Newday article that the CIA had told the Justice Department it would not cooperate in any investigation of Mr. Bufile.

"I am absolutely sure that it is not correct," he said.

Kinshasa Denial

Government officials in Kinshasa have denied that Zaïre was recruiting U.S. and British mercenaries. An official told the government-run news agency that Mr. Bufile, who had said he hoped to recruit 80 to 100 mercenaries, "belongs in an asylum."

The official agency said Zaïre's ambassador to Washington had been ordered to make a formal protest about Mr. Bufile's activity.

Washington, diplomats said they understood that President Mobutu Sese Seko had indicated several weeks ago that Zaïre might have to recruit mercenaries to repel the invasion, which he claims was launched with the participation of Soviet and Cuban military advisers.

Since that time, however, Morocco has responded to Mr. Mobutu's appeal for help from African countries by supplying an infantry battalion, which was airlifted to Zaïre in French planes.

The State Department noted in response to questions last week that it is a criminal offense either to recruit a U.S. citizen for service with the armed forces of another country or to enlist for such service.

ment and to preserve freedom and liberty for all Mexicans.

One of the several hundred demonstrators jailed in 1968 was among the defenders of Mr. Diaz Ordaz last week.

"He acted in 1968 as he had to act," Cesar del Angel, now a member of Congress, said. "At that time, the president could not lose his sense of control or the army would have taken the National Palace."

Excelsior columnist Marco Antonio Aguilar Cortes wrote that Mr. Diaz Ordaz did what he thought was correct "even though a man with too much power and with his personal pride hurt" might not be the best judge of correct action.

But Mr. Paz said the widespread approval of the appointment, even by the Popular Socialist party, was "a symptom of profound illness."

"A society in which unanimity reigns is a sick society," said the poet, novelist and essayist known for critical analyses of Mexican society.

"Who is Diaz Ordaz going to represent?" the Council of Union Workers in Secondary Education asked in a newspaper advertisement. "He cannot arrive in Spain in the name of the Mexican people. He is completely disqualified."

Communist's Ad

Manuel Marcus Padillas, a prominent Communist, took a full-page ad—addressed to President Jose Lopez Portillo—in which he said that the appointment was "an attempt at the political rehabilitation of a personality shown by history to be the direct and confessed cause of one of the most brutal aggressions suffered by the Mexican people in all of their history."

Lauro Cardenas, then president of Mexico, broke diplomatic relations with Spain on March 18, 1939, after Generalissimo Francisco Franco's victory in the Spanish Civil War. Cardenas charged that Franco was trying to install a fascist government in Mexico.

Mexico continued to recognize the Spanish Republican government-in-exile until this year, after Franco's death and the promise of a return of democracy to Spain. Then relations with the exile regime were broken and formal ties with the mother country were renewed.

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The group was led by Natasha Shcharansky, the wife of Soviet dissident Anatoli Shcharansky, who has been refused an exit visa by authorities.

DEATH NOTICE

CAPT. HENRI SMITH-EDMOND died in Fulda, Cal., on April 4, at the age of 78. He had a long and distinguished naval career which terminated with a tour of duty at the American Embassy in Paris. Burial will be April 23, at Arlington National Cemetery.

Christian Democrat Cites Remarks

Two Soviet Envoys Accus Of Interference in W. Ber

By Murray Seeger

BERLIN, April 18.—A member of the West German parliament has accused two diplomats from the Soviet Union of attempting to interfere in the tense, current political atmosphere of West Berlin.

Alois Mertes, a Christian Democratic Union legislator and former diplomat, said that the two Soviet officials warned him last week of possible negative consequences if the CDU took power in the Western-controlled section of the divided city.

"They told me it would be very dangerous if the CDU took over the government of West Berlin," Mr. Mertes told a Western correspondent.

Finlandization Attempt

This sounded to Mr. Mertes like an attempt to Finlandize West Berlin—that is to keep conservatives out of the city government as they have kept conservatives out of the national government in Finland.

The warning was said to have been given Wednesday night by Soviet Consul-General Vladimir Bykov and his assistant, Valentin Kozobrodov, at a reception held in the Berlin Journalists Club. The conversation between Mr. Mertes, who spent 20 years in the German Foreign Service before entering the Bundestag in 1972, was witnessed by several journalists.

Although the CDU is unlikely to get an opportunity to take over the West Berlin city senate very soon, the Social Democratic party, which has controlled the local government since the end of World War II, has been shaken by a weakening local economy.

The SPD governs Berlin in a coalition with the small Free Democratic party, a political picture that directly reflects the SPD-FDP coalition in the West German government.

No Political Activities

The Soviet Union was permitted to open a consulate in West Berlin under terms of the 1971 four-power agreement on the status of the city. The agreement signed by the United States, Britain and France, as well as the Soviet Union, specified that the Soviet officials could not engage in any political activities.

"I told the Soviet officials that I resented their remarks and that as a member of the Bundestag and CDU, I would have to report what they said to (Helmut) Kohl and (Franz-Josef) Strauss," Mr. Kohl is chairman of the CDU and Mr. Strauss is the parliamentary leader of the Bavarian partner-party, the Christian Social Union.

A Western analyst said that years ago, remained semiclandestine until it made its public debut last month, when it announced that it would present candidates for student elections at the University of Vienna next month. After a demonstration led to a clash with leftist students, the leaders of the student government and the national student organization appealed to the authorities to outlaw New Right Action.

However, the president of the university, Franz Setzberger, said he thought that it should be permitted to have candidates, adding: "The voters will be able to decide." None of the extreme-right groups that have preceded New Right Action has been able to elect a deputy to parliament.

The authorities have been quickly investigating the group, which calls itself New Right Action, trying to determine how many active members it has and who finances it.

"It is tiny," said an official who has been following its activities, "but there is no doubt they are Nazis."

In its "basic program," the group proclaims "the biological diversity of human beings, peoples and races" and asserts that nature observes "an ethnic principle." Such views, which seem to echo Hitler's ideology, are set forth in leaflets disseminated here and in other cities, especially in schools and colleges.

Law Against Nazism

Mass-circulation newspapers have noted that the group's activities fall under postwar legislation outlawing any resurgence of Nazism. Kurier of Vienna, in an editorial, termed the racism propagated by the movement "dangerous nonsense," inherited from "Nazi murder ideology" and demanded that the organization be disbanded.

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Hidden Emergence of the Cello in Jazz

By Michael Zwerin

AM (HIT).—Three years ago, one night early in the following week, the Amsterdam jazz trio played cello. Meaning Germany, I mean the cello chair. And Alan Silva was on cello trying to own sound on the

they come from all. The cello has been jazz (and stillborn) Pettiford played bough tuned like a Scott was active on at in the 50s. Fred with Chico Hamilton is experimenting

is never been shaped instruments. All things have come saxophone. (Guitarist) can be on of Lester Young.) as been merely an emphasis. Now, however, of young instrument learned "legitimate" growing up with ones and John Coltrane to combine experience into sh.

Phenomenon. The cello is a new phenomenon, just major jazz event de America.

has featured Miss or years. In his is the same purpose. Dixieland bands, a n the bass and, this area of sound with a distinctive

texture. I'm interested by the texture of the cello.

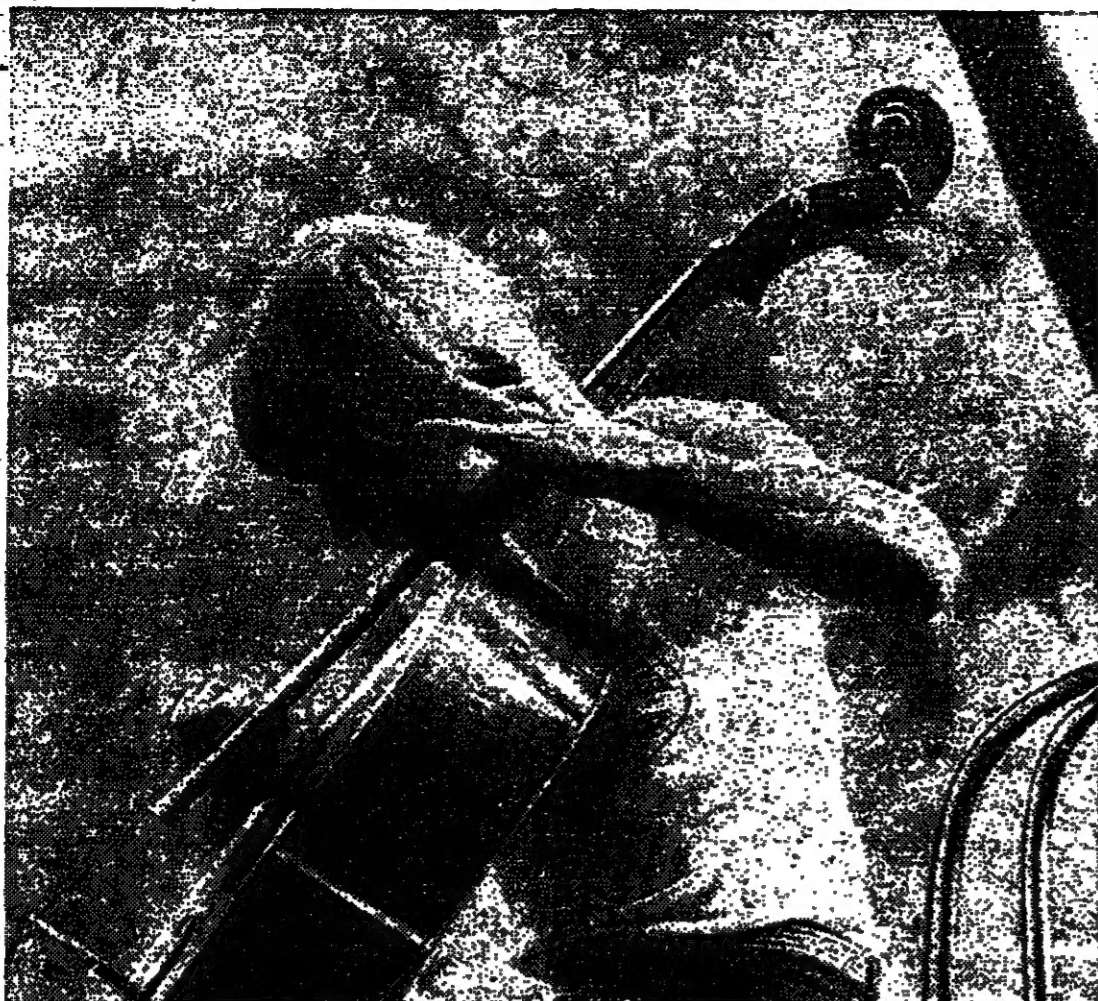
People listen to more music than ever before, mainly recorded. There is a bull market for new sounds, which are invented, become fashionable and get discarded faster and faster. Music has become disposable. Paraphrasing Mick Jagger: "Who wants yesterday's record?" The search for today's sound accelerates. John Coltrane resurrected the soprano saxophone a generation ago. We hear the tuba now, through soloists like Harvey Phillips and Howard Johnson.

Although so much music can fatigue the ear, it also allows for growth. People are more willing to consider new sounds. In the last few years the violin has entered the jazz-rock mainstream. The cello is next, and in part for the same reason. Electricity. Strings can now be heard in competition with contemporary improvisational instrumentation.

The cellists in De Kroeg were Denis Van Hecke, a Belgian, and two Dutchmen, Ernst Reyseger and Tristan Honnings. Van Hecke, 26, plays with the chamber orchestra of Radio Belgium "for the bread," while improvising on an electrified cello with free groups like that of percussionist Bernard Lubat. (He has also toured as a duo with French pop singer Pierre Vassiliu.)

He considers playing "classical" music "fun but impersonal." In pop and jazz I can put myself into the music. His father teaches cello at the Brussels Conservatory and encourages him to play electrified experimental music.

"He thinks I should try and take it further," Van Hecke said. "When I was 11, I started listening to John Lee Hooker and



Cellist Irene Aebi, who has played with Steve Lacy for years.

Big Bill Broomey and they led me to the blues. The blues are still dominant in whatever I play. Belgian jazz musicians used to tell me the cello could never swing. I decided to prove they were wrong.

The cello has a wider practical range than the violin. The latter tends to squeal and feed back electricity in its extreme upper register. Classical saxophone teachers tell their students to articulate like a cello.

Ernst Reyseger, 22: "The cello is the tenor sax of strings. It has the most in common with the human range of sound. I

freaked out at classical discipline, though, and decided to just play music, whatever I wanted. Now I play and play all day long until I get it to speak." He plays baroque music, Mozart, Charlie Parker tunes, has worked with Burton Green's Amsterdam-based free jazz trio and is part of the cooperative improvisational ensemble Goma Fwete.

The Three Goma saxophonist Sean Bergin has played with all three of the cellists who were in De Kroeg: "I think Tristan Honnings is the best of them, at least the most original. He has an unorthodox

technique, using the bow near the tip for example. He gets an incredible amount of intensity out of the instrument."

Honnings works with avant-garde musicians such as Englishmen Derek Bailey and Evan Parker, and Dutch pianist Mischa Mengelberg. He gives solo improvisational concerts throughout Europe. Honnings was trained by a pupil of Casals, but decided one day he was interested only in improvisation. He spent some months busking in Paris streets. He is working with new tunings and prepared sounds.

Sean Bergin compares the three young cellists: "Ernst plays rhythmically, he gets around like a saxophone. Denis plays a sort of European soul, down-home blues with a touch of Django Reinhardt. Tristan screams and sings and attacks the instrument like an African. He tries to bury European technique." In answer to the question: "Why is the cello emerging now?" Burton Green says: "I've been working on a 16th-century madrigal, trying to adapt it for my repertoire. The other day I ran into another musician who is working on the very same madrigal. There is no explanation for this sort of thing. It just seems to be time."

The Washington Hospice Committee was launched earlier this year when the Washington Episcopal Diocese, which had originally been concerned with the venture, asked that a more ecumenical and broader-based support group be established.

One session of the conference at the National Presbyterian Church was devoted to exploring some obstacles the project faces. A major one is financing. Hospice-type care is not generally covered by either private or government health insurance, even though it is usually less expensive than hospitalization.

One member of the audience, however, insisted there are ways around bureaucratic red tape. Pointing out that regulations require "180 points" to be eligible for aid in New York State where she is a medical social worker, she said, "I can usually get these patients in... After all, they get 48 points if they wet the bed, so you just tell them to wet the bed."

Program That 'Can Make Euthanasia Obsolete'

arjorie Hyer

ON, April 18 (WP). Irish physician who dying patients told specialists and other readers here over the it a properly run ram such as those Britain "can make obsolete."

is no place to die ng to take your time said Dr. Richard St. Joseph's Hospice East End.

er specialists at the ference on services patient agreed the n is for the patient

ef to explain that program, with help patients and their ours a day, was an of St. Joseph's and hospices for ter-

speaker at the gathering of more than 100 health care professionals, clergy and others brought together by the Washington Hospice Committee, an interdisciplinary group committed to developing a facility in the Washington area to care for needs of dying patients and their families.

A hospice, the British physician explained, "has four parts: the inpatient facility, the home-care service to enable patients to die at home, bereavement care for the patient's family after he has died and the teaching program."

Dr. Lamerton insisted—and showed color slides to prove his point—that an institution for dying patients need not be a gloomy place.

"There is a real freedom in knowing you are about to die," he said. "...In knowing you don't need to play any more, that you don't need to worry."

A patient who has accepted impending death "quite often attains a greater maturity... selfish people often consider others

more; superficial people take a new look at religion," he said.

This "greater maturity" that develops, he continued, "means dying people are good company, usually. That's why care of the dying is never depressing."

He added that the "healthy death" of a patient at the hospice tended to encourage, rather than depress, fellow patients. "People say: 'If I can die like that, I don't mind going.'"

"In the world today our whole experience of death comes from what we see on television... No amount of telling people that death isn't like that will do the same thing as seeing someone die a good death."

For cancer patients particularly, pain control is crucial. The British hospice uses a mixture of morphine, compazine "and a bit of whiskey for flavoring," the doctor said. It is given by mouth—"We only give injections to someone who is comatose"—every four hours both to patients at home and in the hospice.

FASHION

When the English and Italians Get Together

usan Smith

FL.—You can't beat ans for inventive, ng. Add the talent signer Judith Ulman of Moons, a collec-d-looking, easy-to-r ranging from skail dresses.

manufactured by Ovet ym Italian town of id largely in Italy y, is available at ops in Paris includ-e boutique of the n the Rue de Ver-e old Gare d'Orsay, a, who now makes Rome, uses thin yon knit for simple d dresses with full ances) for day, and on knit for cocktail draped tops (800

as are carried out ax, rayon and acryl- the bright yellow uffant harem pants spaced ribs in tur- and orange (about An extra-full skirt, er-neck top and g cardigan can go ll day and to din-(about 1,000 francs), only two accessories tero-style yarn belts are in various sizes d with multicolored

r of ways to wear ands on your imagi-Blinits (110 francs) ung giant square to e hips as a sarong, ilder as a toga or eck as a giant bib. g warm there are s in mohair and handknitted wool last winter, a good francs since the 40-

per-cent increase in the price of wool will cause next winter's wools to double in price.

Moons, 50 Rue de Verneuil, Paris 7. 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Tuesday through Friday, 7 p.m. to 7 p.m. Saturday and Monday.

Fluorci is a Milan designer who started out with shoes and now does everything from under-dish to dishes, drawing on the American '50s for inspiration.

His popularity has spread from a vast boutique in Milan to London's fashionable Knightsbridge area and even to New York, a roundabout trip for blue and white striped engineer's overalls and stovepipe jeans.

Fluorci is available in Paris at the No. Problem boutique, which has just expanded from a cubbyhole to larger quarters in the basement of the Galerie

Point Show on the Champs-Elysees.

Fluorci's ideas for summer '77 include a pleated, tiered pastel skirt (400 francs), neutral fishnet T-shirt (50 francs), gold sandals, and a necklace of plastic fruit.

He does a reversible cotton T-shirt (150 francs) which would make a good beach cover-up, as would a white baby-doll shirt with multicolored ribbon trim on puffy sleeves. Also perfect for the beach, transparent red or purple plastic carry-alls and wood sabots with plastic uppers.

On an almost sober note are pastel cotton trousers with snap-fastened jackets, tight vests in a different pastel and shirts in yet another pastel (ensemble about 1,000 francs), topped off with a bamboo colonial sun helmet.

The piece de resistance is a full skirt in colored bands of ribbon and stiff nylon (like crim-

olines were made from) with a whopping 800-franc price tag. Who buys the kitsch look? The managers say, "Artists, hair-dressers, models and people in show business."

Arriving soon, Fluorci's white enamel tin wear decorated with big red hearts.

No Problem, Galerie Point Show, 66 Champs-Elysees, Paris 8. 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. Monday through Saturday.



This suit is superior wool in a classical style, but in the Knap tradition. You'll find it in colors coordinated with the new Knap blouses in crêpe de Chine. Also in silk, a stunning collection of dresses and skirts by Knap.

KNAP
34, Faubourg-Saint-Honoré.

Return of the Pin-Striped Suit: Youth Takes on a Serious Look

By Bernadine Morris

NEW YORK (NYT).—The pin-striped suit has undergone quite a metamorphosis. In the past 40 years or so, it has changed from the fashion symbol of the big-city gangster to that of the earnest, industrious member of the executive suite. A classic case of upward mobility.

As immortalized in films starring James Cagney or Edward G. Robinson, the gangster's pin-striped suit was built with exaggerated shoulders and the jacket tapered to sheath the hips.

Today, it is worn by lawyers, insurance executives, bankers and other pillars of the community. It has also undergone a sex change. Women are as apt to spend a few hundred dollars on a tailored striped suit as men are.

The reason they've adopted the style, they explain, is that it looks efficient and it makes people take them seriously. A young lawyer, who spends her off-duty hours in the same blue jeans she wore in college, says she is not mistaken for a secretary or a clerk when she shows up in court in a pin-striped suit.

For men who have recently shorn their shoulder-length tresses and shaved their beards, pin-striped suits are a sign of their return to the establishment. "Like a diplomat's stripes," one remarked.

ITALY

Donizetti's Forgotten Duet Revived

By William Weaver

ROME, April 18 (HIT).—Two years ago the American musicologist Philip Gossett, a specialist in 18th-century Italian opera, was working in the rich archives of the great music publishers Ricordi in Milan. While examining the manuscript score of Donizetti's "Anna Bolena," he came upon a soprano-tenor duet totally unfamiliar to modern opera-goers.

It is a part of the first act finale which Donizetti wrote in 1831, the year of the opera's premiere, to replace the original duet at that point.

For a while, singers performed the composer's second version, but gradually they reverted to the first (and easier) one. The revision was forgotten and unheard until last week when it was used in the Rome Opera's current revival of "Anna Bolena."

The duet is an extended and fascinating composition, shifting through various moods, as the queen and her young love Percy confront each other. Unfortunately, coming at the end of a long and taxing act, it found the singers—Leyla Gencer and Pietro Botazzo—tired, unable to do the beautiful music full justice. Still, they managed to indicate its value, and we can hope that future productions of the opera will also use this piece, which represents the composer's final view of the scene.

Elsewhere, the soprano and the tenor were in better form. In the last act especially, Miss Gencer was delicate and moving in the long, humming mad scene, winning a justified ovation. The impregnation, which ends the opera, was, again, beyond her. Still she has an impressive pres-

ence; she always acts convincingly like a prima donna, even when she doesn't sing like one.

Best Singing

The best singing of the evening actually came from the mezzo-soprano Maria Luisa Nave, in the role of Giovanna Seymour. The voice is big and generous, and the artist used it with appropriate passion. Boris Christoff, who was to have sung Enrico (i.e. Henry VIII) was indisposed and was replaced, apparently on short notice, by the young basso Alfredo Zanazzo. The voice has an effective dark, sinister quality (particularly in its lower range); debut-nerves caused a couple of minor mishaps. When Zanazzo has got the music by heart and can act more freely, he should be a good Enrico.

The sets and costumes, by Nicola Benois, were those of the famous production at La Scala some 20 years ago. They stand up remarkably well; Filippo Crivelli tactfully reproduced the staging of the late Luchino Visconti (alas, he seemed unable to achieve Visconti's magical lighting). Gabriele Ferro, despite the vocal disparities, conducted a coherent reading of the score, rightly underlining the delicacy of the instrumentation.

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Finns Dropping French

HELSINKI, April 18 (Reuters).—Finland is dropping French from passports and replacing it with English, the Interior Ministry has announced. Finnish passports also carry the country's two official languages, Finnish and Swedish.

Chinese Report On Rain-Making

HONG KONG, April 18 (Reuters).—Rain has been made to fall on drought-hit parts of the southern Chinese province of Kwangtung by firing anti-aircraft guns using "artificial-rain shells," according to the provincial radio.

The broadcast, monitored here, gave no details of what the shells contained but Western countries have used silver iodide, dropped from aircraft, to seed clouds and create rainfall.

"Nearly 600 artificial-rain shells were fired, generally obtaining outstanding results... There was heavy rain or storms throughout most of the areas of Chang Chiang municipality," Kwangtung radio said.



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Subcontinental Democracy

There is irony in the fact that in the Indian subcontinent, India, after emerging from Mrs. Indira Gandhi's "emergency" into a free election, defeated Mrs. Gandhi and was hailed for its return to democracy, while Pakistan, after what Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto called its "first completely democratic election," has been so strained by charges of ballot-rigging that its governmental future is widely acknowledged as far from clear.

To be sure, the opposition that failed to win the Pakistani election is about as complex and internally divided as the opposition that won the Indian election. Both countries confront basic tensions, though India, for the time being, is facing them more philosophically than Pakistan. Mr. Bhutto is seeking to enhance the Moslem quality of his government, the chief unifying factor of his country; India's new Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, is trying to overcome the medley of language and local issues that split his coalition (and India) by emphasizing the evils of the past Congress party government, and its members, including the unpopular son of Indira Gandhi, Sanjay.

But while there are many differences, past and present, in the political conditions in India and Pakistan, the two have one thing in common: Both sought to carry the parties that won independence—which contained many social, economic and ideological divisions—into the government of the states

that had won independence; both depended, at the outset, on the personal magic of such leaders as Jawaharlal Nehru, in India, and Mohammed Ali Jinnah in Pakistan.

The Pakistani experience was rougher than that of India: Jinnah died in 1948; his successor as national leader, Liaquat Ali Khan, was assassinated in 1951. While India had a tendency to turn to the London School of Economics, Pakistan preferred Sandhurst, and it had a succession of generals. Ayub Khan and Yahya Khan, between 1953 and 1971, ending in wars with India that finally split Bangladesh (East Pakistan) away from the rest of the country. So Mr. Bhutto's task, although he did well in restoring both Pakistan and its relations with Bangladesh after the latest war, must deal with many complex issues in restoring popular government.

The subcontinent's major tragedy was the split between the Moslems and the Hindus and Sikhs that led to the battles over Kashmir and Bangladesh. But the chief contribution of this split—apart from the many who died in early riots and later wars—to the problem was that it delayed and often diverted the development of modern states in lands that are heavily populated and none too rich in resources. That Pakistan, Bangladesh and India succeed in meeting their numerous problems, the world must hope, and assist. But the answer can really only come from the peoples involved, and their leaders—and it is not an answer that can now be guessed.

Wrong Turn in Brazil

The evolution of Brazil had been one of the more encouraging trends in the Western Hemisphere. Economically, despite unspeakable poverty, the nation's dream of industrialization is well on the way to being realized and its ambition to become a world power is realistic. Politically, despite military rule and repression, a commitment to liberalization had been evident in recent years. But now there is cause for concern.

The principal party of opposition to Brazil's right-wing military regime, the Brazilian Democratic Movement, has come to stand for nonviolence and democratic values, gaining widespread support among the people and the confidence of important sections of the business community. Building on this trend, Gen. Ernesto Geisel, who became President in 1974, took important steps toward the restoration of democratic life. He was helped by the opposition leaders and they in turn profited from his reforms, notably at the ballot box. But in the past few weeks, alarmed by the Democratic Movement's electoral progress

and fearful of its growing influence, Gen. Geisel has suddenly lurched from the road of liberalization.

On April 1, the Congress was shut down after failing to adopt some government-sponsored judicial reforms. And on Thursday, Gen. Geisel decreed new electoral procedures that guarantee the dominance of the President's ruling group and kill all hope for political diversity in the foreseeable future. Then ritually, he reopened Congress.

The Democratic Movement has so far reacted to these developments with its customary moderation. But its good faith now appears to have been betrayed and the comments of its leaders are increasingly marked by despair. The latest government moves will further compromise the moderates and may even lead to the disintegration of the Brazilian Democratic Movement. That would surely tarnish Brazil's economic achievements and undermine both the value and significance of its emerging power in the hemisphere and the rest of the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sleekit, Tim'rous Seismographs

Out on the California desert, a colony of mice has been placed in artificial burrows where its activities are watched closely by various electronic devices. The goal: to see if these little animals know something that human beings should know—and don't. The project, funded by the Geological Survey, is not frivolous. There is some evidence that certain kinds of animals, mice among them, begin to behave in unusual ways shortly before earthquakes strike. After years in which such tales were pooh-poohed, many scientists now take the evidence seriously enough to justify a full-scale investigation.

This interest in animals and earthquakes is not new. Reports of unusual behavior by various species prior to earthquakes go back almost 200 years. But these reports were widely disregarded until the Chinese, who have done a great deal of earthquake research in recent years, claimed to have connected odd behavior of creatures as different as snakes and birds with the timing of earthquakes. While there is still great skepticism about those claims, there is substantially less

than there was a decade ago. And given the need for a reliable system of predicting earthquakes, the mice (and some other animals whose behavior is also being monitored) are worth checking out.

There would be considerable irony in a discovery that mice, of all things, have the ability to know something about the earth that all of mankind's sophisticated equipment has not revealed. We might have to start being nice to the mice—at least a few of them. And it would open up, at least for some people, questions about those other old wives' tales that all of us learned in our childhoods couldn't possibly be true—about the groundhog and spring, the mule and rain, the cattle and tornadoes and what have you. We're not sure that would be a good development. There's much less evidence—in fact, practically none—to support any of those tales. But, given the public's need to know (about earthquakes), our best wishes go to the mice—and to the mice-watchers as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The German Terrorists

The murder of the chief German public prosecutor has underscored the danger of terrorism in that country. There is a tendency in the Bundestag to play down the risk by comparison with those attaching to infringements of the Constitution aimed at aiding the fight against terror. This is understandable against the background of Germany's Nazi past, and in any case, the situa-

tion is not at the present time anything like a national emergency. But it is questionable whether the German public has sufficient realization of how potentially dangerous the terrorists are. There are enough of these desperadoes still at large to create a situation like that in Northern Ireland, given the chance. And if that were to happen, the effects on the political climate in the Federal Republic would be incalculable.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zürich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 19, 1902

LONDON—There was considerable excitement yesterday afternoon in the neighborhood of the Hotel Cecil, which is rapidly filling up with the usual spring crowd of Americans. A fire was discovered in a room on the eighth floor of the hotel. There was a great deal of smoke and people yelling in the streets. A bucket brigade was formed by the servants and the fire was out by the time the firemen arrived. There were no casualties.

Fifty Years Ago

April 19, 1927

NEW YORK—A half-day strike in New York, to enforce the demand for the retrial of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, whom Judge Webster Thayer about a week ago sentenced to die during the week of July 10 for the murder of a policeman at South Braintree, Mass., seven years ago, has been fixed for June 15, pending ratification by the trade union conference to be held on April 23. The claim of the promoters is to call for a simultaneous world-wide strike.



Chinese Policy: Faster Than Carter Planned

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON—Relations between the United States and China have been so delicate and difficult for so long that one of the early recommendations that President Carter got from Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, his national security adviser, was not to rush into the Chinese question. They said he should first deal with the Middle East, strategic arms limitations, Panama, Cyprus, Europe, Japan, nuclear proliferation and then, around the middle of 1977, look at China.

Not only is that time of the year approaching, but other factors seem to be pushing the United States and China into closer dealings than first planned or expected. At many levels and on many issues there is what the diplomats call "movement" toward each other. It is a long way from normalization but it appears to be heading that way.

Among developments that are pushing the two nations together: the strains with the Soviet Union, Mr. Vance's unsuccessful trip to Moscow to discuss resumption of arms limitations talks made the China connection more attractive to many officials. Thus they "upgraded" a previously scheduled congressional trip to Peking by adding Chip Carter, the President's son, along with Michael Oksenberg, from Mr. Brzezinski's office, and a State Department China expert, Stapleton Roy, to the party. Mr. Vance had a well publicized meeting with the leaders of the U.S. trade group most interested in achieving normal relations with Peking and permitted his meeting with Huang Chen, the head of China's liaison office in Washington, to be made public.

No Easy Way

But even if the Chinese-American atmosphere is good, and the Soviet-American relationship under strain, there is no easy method or device for instant Peking-Washington rapprochement; the administration has not yet decided what to do.

The historical background in brief is this: In 1950, the Communists seized effective control of mainland China. The government of Chiang Kai-shek fled to Taiwan, took it over by force and has ruled there ever since. China's son "look post" after Chiang's death in 1975. The United States' commitment to the "Republic of China" on Taiwan increased as a result of the anti-Peking fervor of the Korean war. In 1954, Washington and Taipei signed a mutual security treaty that was ratified in 1955 and which still is in effect. It provided an American military cover for Taiwan against a Communist military attack. In 1971, the Nixon administration broke the freeze in relations with Peking. In February, 1972, while in China, Mr. Nixon and the Chinese issued the Shanghai communiqué that said "they believe that the normalization of relations between the two countries is not only in the interest of the Chinese and American peoples but also contributes to the relaxation of tension in Asia and the world."

Mr. Nixon, in addition, it was divulged last week, told the late Prime Minister Chou En-lai that he intended in his second term to carry out normalization. Watergate forced him to scrap that pledge and Gerald Ford, equally worried about losing conservative support, did not normalize ties when he visited China in 1975. But even if they had decided to "normalize" how would they have done it? Some of the ideas that have been discussed go back many years; others are more recent. These are some of them:

Two Chinas: Many Americans have always been attracted to a pragmatic approach: There is a mainland, Communist China, and a second "China" of Nationalists and Taiwanese on Taiwan. Why not just recognize Peking as "the" government of China, and Taipei as the capital of the government of Taiwan? Taiwan has a not insignificant population of 16.5 million, and a strong economy.

No Challenge

Neither Peking nor Taiwan accepts the "two Chinas" policy. The Shanghai communiqué of February, 1972, noted that the United States had asserted that

since both mainland and Taiwan Chinese claim there is only one China, the United States would not challenge this view and espouse a "two-China" policy.

This is an important issue for Peking. If the concept of "two Chinas" were accepted, Peking would be violating international law if it tried to use force to "liberate" Taiwan. The Chinese, in the Shanghai document, asserted that Taiwan was only a province, that how it was freed from the imperialist yoke was an "internal affair" of China and that no other country, meaning the United States, should interfere, even if military force were used.

The United States, which was not wedded to any formula, nevertheless expressed the hope that union could be brought about as the result of a "peaceful settlement."

Zone of Peace: Because of the U.S. desire for settling the Taiwan question peacefully, some experts have talked about a "zone of peace" being established between Taiwan and the mainland, in effect, ruling out a military invasion. This clearly would question Peking's claim to have complete sovereignty over the area, but some Americans believe it would allow Peking a face-saving way to avoid the use of force.

It is widely believed that Peking desires normal relations with the United States, thereby increasing economic and other ties, and in effect increasing the probability of U.S. security assistance, if needed, against the Russians. And China must also recognize by now that full normalization will be difficult for Mr. Carter unless the U.S. Congress is convinced that Taiwan's security will not be undermined once the

United States abrogates the security pact.

A Vietnam-type solution: Those who believe that better relations with Peking are crucial to U.S. interests have advocated what is in effect a Vietnam-style approach: Give Taiwan a sufficient store of military supplies, mainly tanks—as have the Japanese and others—and let it fend for itself against Peking. Even if Peking overwhelmed the island, the United States could say it had done what it could.

But even if the Carter administration were cynical about Taiwan, and there is no sign that it is, many in Congress would probably be angered by the appearance of "selling out" Taiwan. The Chinese Nationalists, while nowhere as influential as they were in the 1950s and 1960s, still have many friends who believe that they should not be forgotten by the United States.

A Message to Black Americans

By Henry Katzew

RUMSON, N.J.—From the windows of the train in which, in the 1950s and 1960s, I commuted between my home and my newspaper in Johannesburg, I saw Soweto grow from a few square acres to a sprawling township. Whenever my train came to a standstill at a station at which a black train had also stopped, the whites in my train would draw the blinds to shut out the sight of the densely packed black faces staring at them.

I digested the lesson. When I was writing for English, Afrikaans and Jewish newspapers, I warned my fellow whites that one did not solve a problem by pulling down a blind. I gave my answer to the problem: full human rights for every man, woman and child in the country irrespective of race or color. But I drew the line at majority rule.

Understand then, black America, that your demand for the end of apartheid is my demand also. The distance between us comes from your increasingly strident tones for majority rule in South Africa. This call strikes me as astonishing.

Faulty Lens

I have acquainted myself with your 300-year history in the United States under majority rule. I read your still often bitter newspapers and I ask, how can black Americans of all people, since persons to majority rule? You judge the black experience in South Africa through the

lens of the black experience in America—a faulty lens.

Let me remind you that since black Americans live as a minority in a white majority and white South Africans are destined to live as a minority in a black majority, we share a common lot.

The impression is inescapable that your infatuation with the idea of majority rule in South Africa is, in terms of your own American experience, false. While it lasts, it is also a denial of the right of South Africa—white, black and brown—to experiment in their own terms.

If you ask, "What liberties have black and brown in South Africa to experiment?" then I say: "Fight for that. That is your right." South Africa's final structure is not your concern.

Piet Cillie, editor of Die Burger, senior government paper in South Africa, put his case mildly to an American audience when he said that "an expanding franchise within a unitary parliamentary structure of the Western type" is not for South Africa. At home, there are spiteful-chilling invocations of what the consequences of any attempt to impose such a structure would be: black America is as obliged as I am to shrink from them. "Are you going to assent to a frightful bloodbath for the sake of a unitary parliamentary structure of the Western type for my people, multiracial country without allowing the possibility of a more appropriate indigenous structure?"

So, if the answer for South Africa is neither a unitary structure nor the sham of the Bantustans, then the search for something better has to proceed. Here black Americans could be the catalyst for greater understanding between white and black in South Africa. You understand the courageous freedom struggle of your fellow blacks in South Africa. But you also understand, when you are honest with yourselves, why we whites would be fools to allow the continuation of all our political sovereignty. Don't you think we really have something to talk about? Minority black Westerners and minority white Africans, in debate, given their different fortunes, might glimpse a light others have missed.

Besides this, however, historic events since the 1917 Revolution in Russia—especially what Hitler did beginning in 1941—have not been exactly conducive to minimizing their evidently paranoid fear and suspicion of the West. To reduce this is going to take time, patience, flexibility and vast psychological acumen, in addition to continuing forthrightness and courage of the kind Carter—thank God!—has shown so far.

At this point it would be tragic to assume that their recent reaction necessarily indicates bad faith. Probably it's just a case of jittery nerves in tired old men with a lot on their conscience. After all, they're not used to any brand of open diplomacy—let alone Carter's unconventional, innovative approach. Let's not give the Russians for being only human in this case!

On both sides, of course, there are many other complex elements in the total picture—some rational, some emotional. But it seems obvious that the Carter administration, convinced of their own honest intentions, failed to consider adequately the obstacles of an irrational, emotional nature they face in dealing with the U.S.S.R.

After all, do you whiplash a bear into a corner, then expect it to come out and eat from your hand—even if it's real honey you're offering?

E. FIELD HORINE
Konstanz, West Germany

I do not defend the indefensible. I simply want an answer to this question: "What are you fighting for? For human rights in South Africa or for majority rule?" The reply is always that it is the same thing. But is it?

Majority rule means the total surrender by the whites of their sovereignty—all South Africa goes, all Azania (the black nationalist name for South Africa) in its place. Further, it may not even turn out to be majority rule in Azania but rule in the name of the majority by self-appointed black dictators or oligarchies.

But let us dispense with these nightmares and put the case at its best. You black Americans have been ruled in the name of majority not by self-appointed white dictators and oligarchs but by democratically elected white presidents, senators and congressmen. Even then, by your own accounts, it was a long haul up to the 1960s. Some say it is a hell even now.

So, if you give majority rule virtues it doesn't possess? If you were true to your own experience, your counsel to white South Africa would be something like this: "Concede all the way, except on the issue of Azania's total sovereignty. Hang on to some sovereignty for yourselves, otherwise you will be doomed, like us, to live a derivative life."

So, if the answer for South Africa is neither a unitary structure nor the sham of the Bantustans, then the search for something better has to proceed. Here black Americans could be the catalyst for greater understanding between white and black in South Africa. You understand the courageous freedom struggle of your fellow blacks in South Africa. But you also understand, when you are honest with yourselves, why we whites would be fools to allow the continuation of all our political sovereignty. Don't you think we really have something to talk about? Minority black Westerners and minority white Africans, in debate, given their different fortunes, might glimpse a light others have missed.

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Henry Katzew, a correspondent for South African newspapers, wrote this article for The New York Times.

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Japan Trade Surplus Sets Record

on Wire Dispatches

April 18.—A surprisingly favorable data reported today—high trade surplus for the first overall balance—since an announced sharp cut in the bank rate economic growth and more imports.

side surplus last month, of the 1976 fiscal year, \$1.58 billion from \$1.25 billion and \$1.36 billion in 1975. The overall trade surplus in 1976 was \$1.58 billion, up from \$1.25 billion in 1975 and \$1.36 billion in 1974. The overall trade surplus in 1976 was \$1.58 billion, up from \$1.25 billion in 1975 and \$1.36 billion in 1974.

ederation of economic organizations, the outlook for the coming fiscal year is "far from bright." He urged the government to pass a supplementary budget to the 28.5-trillion-yen (\$104-billion) fiscal 1977 budget passed over the weekend by the Diet. He said the budget as passed—widely hailed as stimulating—was not "adequate" to boost the domestic economy.

Japan has come under heavy pressure from its allies to cut its big trade surplus and import more to help the economic revival elsewhere.

Recent announcements have shown that industrial activity slumped 1.1 per cent in February, and that bankruptcies were at a record high in March, and for the fiscal year, adding to political and business concern.

The discount rate cut, though ostensibly aimed at boosting private capital spending, will probably have minimal direct impact on such spending, but may help the psychological mood among businessmen, bank analysts said. There is already considerable credit available, they point out, but little corporate demand.

The second reduction in the bank rate within five weeks surprised the dealers in the foreign exchange market.

The dollar quickly strengthened to 375.30 yen after the cut was announced. The dollar had been trading between 373.35 to 373.90 yen. Volume was fairly active with spot turnover at \$771 million and combined forward and swap trading at \$774 million.

EEC Backs IMF Plan for Special Fund

\$500-Million Loan Also Set for Italy

LUXEMBOURG, April 18 (AP)—Plans for creating a special drawing facility of about \$14 billion proposed by the managing director of the International Monetary Fund, Johannes Witteveen, won broad approval today from the nine EEC member states, West German Finance Minister Hans Apel reported.

The special facility was discussed as part of the ministers' preparation for the IMF interim committee meeting in Washington April 28-29.

Mr. Apel said the special funds are to be raised half from oil-producing countries and half from industrialized countries.

Essentially, he said, only the United States, West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland are seen as potential contributors to the special facility from the side of industrialized nations.

Under Mr. Witteveen's plans, the special facility is to be made available to countries of the Third World and industrialized nations in balance-of-payments difficulties.

He said that in approving Mr. Witteveen's plans the EEC would insist that any loans made available from the special facility would carry stringent conditions that the borrower must accept.

He said the committee decided against any increase in the IMF's special drawing rights (SDRs). He implied that the United States would also be opposed to such an increase, which could considerably raise international liquidity.

The EEC was divided, however, on the problem of increasing IMF quotas. Mr. Apel told reporters.

He said the Netherlands and West Germany are firmly opposed to increasing quotas more than 20 to 25 per cent while Britain and Italy would like to see as much as a 50-per-cent quota rise and the IMF itself an increase of as much as 100 per cent.

According to the West Germans and the Dutch, a quota increase beyond 25 per cent would automatically lead to a redistribution of the quotas among IMF members. This, Mr. Apel added, would be a long, drawn-out process that could take years before agreement is reached.

Maltese Loan Approved

The ministers also formally approved a \$500-million loan for Italy.

Mr. Apel said the EEC Commission will now seek to raise the funds on the international capital market.

The total amount is to be made available to Italy in one payment and not staggered, as is the case with the \$830-million loan from the IMF that was approved Saturday (EFT, April 18).

The EEC loan was sought by Italy after Britain withdrew its \$480-million contribution to the EEC medium-term credit of \$1.85 billion granted Italy in December 1974. Italy repaid Britain last December.

If Lance Talks, Carter Means It

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, April 18 (NYT)—Bert Lance disarmed one of the capital's most cynical audiences the other day by inviting career budget officials to turn their hands to graffiti.

"As we say down in Georgia," the director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) told subordinates, "you can write this on the wall, spit on it and walk away from it. We are going to balance the budget in 1981."

The objective was familiar. So was the massive federal deficit. Professional budget architects might have greeted the director's declaration with silent disdain. Instead they were cheered by it, because there is a growing presumption here that when Thomas Bertram Lance talks, Jimmy Carter means it.

Mr. Lance, a 45-year-old banker and politician from Calhoun, Ga., was called "one of the closest friends I have in the world" by Mr. Carter. The President put his friend in charge of the two fundamental domestic goals of the Carter administration—a balanced budget and executive branch reorganization.

Lots of Clout

But Mr. Lance's clout has nonetheless surprised even White House aides in the scope and persistence. The latest indication of it came in the President's announcement Thursday that he was abandoning a proposed \$50 income-tax rebate for individuals.

Mr. Lance spent more than five hours at the White House a day earlier, pressing the President to drop the proposal and to use the \$10-billion savings to cut the deficit.

Moreover, well-placed administration officials said Mr. Lance played a key role in earlier White House decisions to seek only a modest increase in the federal minimum wage



Bert Lance

level, to threaten a veto if Congress should raise the overall cost of the food stamp program, to oppose a substantial hike in farm subsidies and to risk the wrath of Congress by trying to curtail spending on a number of major water projects.

Mr. Lance's impact was cited by a colleague as proof of an OMB maxim: "If you control the budget, you control policy." But while he might be expected to have considerable influence over budget matters, the range of his counsel to the President is virtually unlimited.

Shuns Nitty-Gritty

Mr. Lance pays scant attention to the inner workings of his agency. He sets policy and leaves the supervision to James T. McIntyre Jr., the deputy director. Mr. Lance insisted that bulky documents be accompanied by one-page summaries.

If not, by one account, he is apt to throw them on the floor and disregard them. "He's not what you'd call a detail man," said an official in another

agency. "The minute you hit the nitty-gritty, you lose him."

But the broad-brush approach permits him to devote maximum attention to the President's senior domestic-policy adviser. Twice a week, on Tuesday afternoons and over lunch on Thursdays, he and Mr. Carter have a scheduled meeting that, usually, has no set agenda. Only Vice President Walter Mondale can range as widely across subject areas at scheduled meetings.

The President also telephones his budget director half a dozen times a day to consult.

"Our conversations are wide-ranging," Mr. Lance said. "I understand the President. I know his feelings about situations and circumstances, and what his goals and objectives are. I can be sounding board in that regard."

No Score-Keeper

Inevitably, Mr. Lance's impact collides with the self-interest of Cabinet officers and White House aides. Liberals in the Cabinet have begun to complain privately of the tight-fisted attitude in OMB. One departmental secretary told an aide that the budget agency "doesn't seem to know there was an election."

But the record of Mr. Carter's fiscal policy suggests that Mr. Lance is correct in saying that the President's "prime goal" is a balanced budget in the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1980, and that Mr. Carter agrees "You can't wait until 1981 to start doing that."

Mr. Lance told an interviewer he couldn't really say that the President's policy decisions had been personal victories for himself. "Many people put it on the basis of winning or losing, I don't," he said.

But, Mr. Lance was asked, if he were keeping count, would he have a good score? A smile creased the Georgian's face and he said softly, "We're doing all right."

Profit-Taking Hits Prices on Wall Street

Analysts Say Investors Await Carter Speech

NEW YORK, April 18 (NYT)—Prices closed mostly lower on the New York Stock Exchange today with investors warily anticipating President Carter's energy address tonight.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 5.00 to 942.76. At 2 p.m. it was fractionally ahead 0.17 at 947.93.

Volume totaled 17.33 million shares compared with 20.53 million on Friday.

Brokers said the market also fell prey to some profit-taking on the gains of the previous six sessions. Profit-taking had begun to appear on Friday.

But analysts said the main issue is the energy program and investors are taking a wait-and-see attitude.

Analysts added that the market was weighed down by softness in the auto issues following the report that the administration will give the industry only one extra year to meet scheduled emission rules. Analysts said auto stocks also reflected expectations that the new energy policy would discourage use of gasoline.

There is some concern, analysts said, that the proposals could affect key industries and add to inflationary pressures.

This might explain, the analysts said, why the government's favorable report on March housing was shrugged off.

General Motors lost 1 7/8 at 67 5/8. Ford was down 1/4 at 56 5/8 and Chrysler was down 1/2 at 17.

Teledyne was ahead 1 1/2 to 69 1/2 after reporting higher first-quarter net. But Teledyne was down 1 7/8 at 10 1/8 after Barron's magazine commented unfavorably on the company.

United Technologies, heavily traded, was ahead 3/8 at 37 1/2. The company reported higher first-quarter net and raised its dividend by 50 per cent. Madison Square Garden was up 1/4 at 9 3/4 after its board approved a merger into a unit of Gulf & Western, which was down 1 1/8 at 14.

Lehigh Portland Cement, down 3/8 at 17 7/8, reported a first-quarter loss of \$2.66 million against a year-earlier loss of \$783,000.

Automation Industries, ahead 1 5/8 at 8 3/4, is offering to purchase up to 750,000 of its outstanding common shares at \$10 each.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed lower in light trading. The index closed at 112.49, off 0.01.

Mammoth Mark, the most active Amex stock, was up 7/8 at 7 1/8.

Housing Starts 17% Up in U.S. in March

WASHINGTON, April 18 (Reuters)—U.S. housing starts rose 17 per cent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2.13 million units in March, the Commerce Department reported today.

This was the highest level of starts since the 2.27 million units in May, 1973, and compares with a revised 1.82 million starts in February. The latest figure is 49 per cent above the year-ago month.

Drought in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 18 (UPI)—A severe drought has cut the midyear coffee crop by 20 per cent in Colombia, the world's second largest producer of coffee, officials estimate.

Gilberto Londono, president of the national coffee exporters association, said it is difficult to calculate the magnitude of the damage, but many experts agree to an estimated 20-per-cent drop in this midyear crop.

U.K. Warns Japan Policy Endangering Free Trade

By John Saar

TOKYO, April 18 (WP)—Export-hungry Japan received a stern warning from British Trade Secretary Kenneth Dill today to change its trading policies or risk destruction of the world's free trade structure.

Noting his government's "deep concern" over the world economy, Mr. Dill said: "We see grave danger that... the open trading system will be eroded, at first perhaps only at the margins, but then ever more rapidly and decisively."

Open trading was imperiled, he said, when a nation put temporarily weak industries in other countries out of business, caused large-scale unemployment and yet did not accept imports on "anything like a reciprocal scale."

In a remarkably strong speech, he attacked Japan and West Germany by name for accumulating trade surpluses and thereby contributing to unemployment and economic difficulties in other countries.

"If by competitive successes the employment situation in trading partners is seriously worsened," he warned, "that will increasingly endanger the whole system."

Britain ran a \$700-million deficit with Japan in 1976 and Mr. Dill complained British exports were handicapped by discriminatory charges, high tariffs, overpricing and general Japanese resistance.

"In the end we are all nation states and the prime responsibility of nation states is towards their own people, not to the abstract ideal of free trade. Free trade is best. But under political pressures its survival is not inevitable," he warned.

"You must expect that from now on we will be calculating free traders... I suspect that Japan particularly will understand this change in emphasis because I imagine that calculation has long been an important element in trade policy in Japan."

U.K. Trade Deficit Widens To £232 Million in March

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—Britain's foreign trade deficit, which had narrowed sharply in February, swelled again in March to £232 million, the government announced today.

This was an increase from February's £189-million deficit of imports over exports but not as serious as January's deficit of £532 million.

After taking into account Britain's net surplus of £220 million on "invisible" factors like banking, shipping and tourism, the March current-account deficit was £112 million compared to a surplus of £31 million the month before.

Exports a Record

March exports reached a record total of £2,498 billion, up 3.7 per cent. But imports increased more than 4 per cent to £2,730 billion.

A spokesman for the Department of Trade said that "well-known erratic items" and a strike at British Leyland—which cost £25 million in lost exports alone—contributed to the increased trade gap.

Among the erratic elements, exports of ships rose by \$11 million and imports surged by \$98 million, leaving a net increase in the deficit of \$87 million, he said.

Oil exports rose \$28 million, while crude imports slipped by \$26 million, resulting in a net boost of \$54 million to a total March oil trade deficit of \$254 million.

These elements were somewhat offset, the spokesman said, by increased exports of aircraft and diamonds.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

First Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	681.00	635.50
Profits	13.40	22.50
Per Share	0.48	1.01

First Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	389.00	382.50
Profits	65.50	61.40
Per Share	0.92	0.89

First Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	171.40	168.30
Profits	4.07	3.11
Per Share	0.23	0.18

First Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	422.60	455.10
Profits	40.40	37.80
Per Share	0.58	0.54

First Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	1,140.00	912.80
Profits	71.40	56.90
Per Share	1.18	0.96

First Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	1,372.90	1,256.50
Profits	48.50	34.30
Per Share	0.63	0.44

First Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	742.60	636.60
Profits	35.80	23.44
Per Share	0.54	0.36

First Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	768.20	749.10
Profits	20.00	19.50
Per Share	1.00	0.98

First Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	537.90	522.50
Profits	12.00	9.60
Per Share	1.19	0.83

First Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	317.50	265.40
Profits	12.00	6.80
Per Share	1.83	1.02
Share dil.	1.54	0.85

First Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	498.00	434.30
Profits	43.70	25.50
Per Share	3.45	2.02
Share dil.	3.16	1.89

First Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	24.50	20.40
Profits	1.67	1.42
Per Share	2.40	30.40
Per Share	1.58	1.41

First Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	498.00	434.30
Profits	43.70	25.50
Per Share	3.45	2.02
Share dil.	3.16	1.89

First Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	2,370.00	2,100.00
Profits	121.00	137.00
Per Share	2.45	2.80

First Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	317.50	265.40
Profits	12.00	6.80
Per Share	1.83	1.02
Share dil.	1.54	0.85

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Position in U.K. Mounting New Restraint on Wages

DN, April 18 (Reuters)—Some union leaders today are growing restive about a growing rebellion among the Labor Union on a third year of restraint to cut Britain's general council of the Trades Congress advised its meeting at their annual conference this week to oppose further limits.

Well approved a motion national Union of Coal-rejecting any incomes high would aim to regulate by interfering in free bargaining. The Scottish vote on this on Wednesday is expected to follow the chief council.

Johns, general of the council union, the Transport Workers, last night that he believed there

could be a return to normal collective wage bargaining without a big wage explosion.

He said another rigid pay policy would not be realistic, but unions would have to work at ways of making a moderate, reasonable approach, with a close understanding continuing with the government.

For the past two years, wage increases have been rigidly held down, first to 10 per cent and then to 4.5 per cent, by voluntary agreement between the government and unions. Inflation in that time has been nearly halved.

Healey for Flexibility

LUXEMBOURG, April 18 (AP)—Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey said today that Britain's next social contract between the government and trade unions on incomes restraints should be less tight and more flexible than previous contracts.

Speaking to reporters after a meeting of EEC economics and finance ministers here, the chancellor declined to project the outcome of talks just started on a new third social contract.

But he stressed that it had long been the government's view that the next contract should not be as rigid as previous ones. And he added, the government also sees the need for more flexibility.

Mr. Healey said he would subscribe to most of what Mr. Jones said over the weekend.

Meanwhile, Prices Secretary Roy Batesley warned tonight that unless a new deal was reached with the unions, inflation could reach 30 per cent by the end of the year.

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BALANCE SHEET

as of December 31, 1976 (thousands of francs)

Assets	Liabilities
Cash and deposits with banks at maximum 30 days 11,585,721	Current liabilities banks 17,701,773
Term deposits with banks 14,351,259	non-bank financial 3,874,364
Non-bank financial 472,621	deposits 2,694,532
Bills and notes 9,822,829	Miscellaneous 2,998,820
Sundry debtors 8,336,014	Fiduciary accounts 483,225
Securities 3,251,834	Own funds and borrowed capital 2,660,216
Fiduciary accounts 483,225	Profits before distribution 153,291
Miscellaneous 1,672,258	
Fixed assets 830,460	
50,766,221	50,766,221

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

</

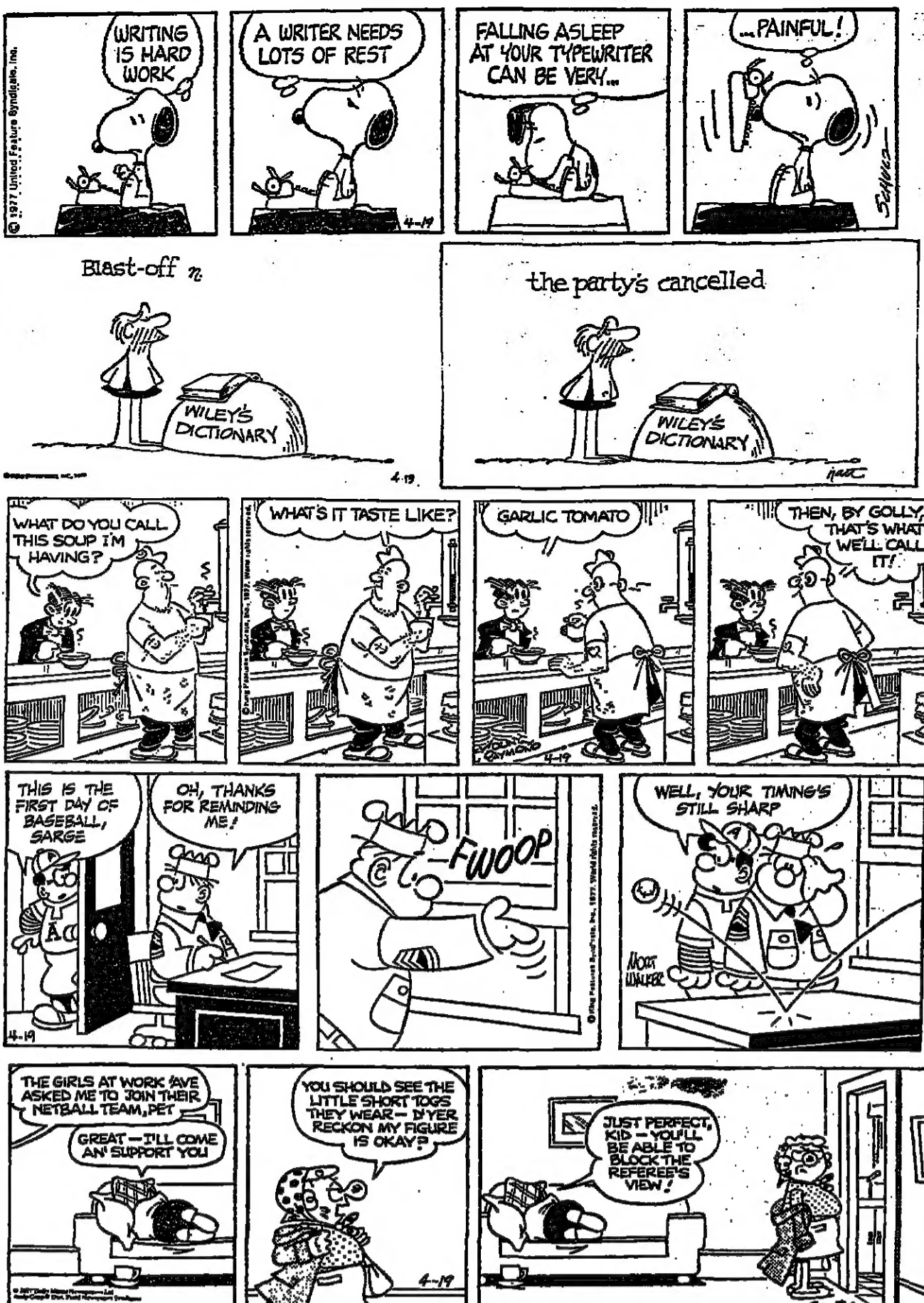
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13				14				15			
16			17					18			
	19						20				
		21				22					
23	24	25	26			27			28	29	30
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	50	51			52	53			54	55	
56					57						58
59					60			61			
62					63			64			

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Name _____
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	O	F		O	F		
ALGERIE.....	18	39	Clear.	MADRID.....	12	24	Clear.
AMSTERDAM.....	18	41	Overcast.	MALTA.....	19	39	Clear.
ANKARA.....	19	50	Cloudy.	MILAN.....	17	63	Clear.
ATHENS.....	13	59	Clear.	MONTREAL.....	15	59	Clear.
BELGRADE.....	14	74	Clear.	MOSCOW.....	14	61	Cloudy.
BELGRADE.....	12	74	Cloudy.	MOSCOW.....	14	61	Overcast.
BERLIN.....	7	45	Cloudy.	NEW YORK.....	38	94	Fair.
BUSSALLS.....	14	46	Clear.	NICE.....	16	61	Clear.
BUDAPEST.....	15	48	Cloudy.	OSLO.....	16	61	Clear.
BUDAPEST.....	15	70	Overcast.	PARIS.....	11	62	Cloudy.
CASABLANCA.....	18	64	Clear.	PRAGUE.....	7	43	Cloudy.
COPENHAGEN.....	5	41	Cloudy.	ROME.....	17	63	Clear.
COPENHAGEN.....	5	41	Cloudy.	SANTO DOMINGO.....	17	63	Clear.
DUBLIN.....	6	45	Rain.	STOCKHOLM.....	5	41	Cloudy.
DUNDEE.....	5	41	Overcast.	TERRAN.....	23	77	Fair.
FRANKFURT.....	19	48	Cloudy.	TEL AVIV.....	20	66	Fair.
GENEVA.....	15	59	Cloudy.	VIENNA.....	16	61	Cloudy.
HELSINKI.....	12	36	Rain.	WARSAW.....	8	46	Overcast.
HONG KONG.....	17	49	Cloudy.	WASHINGTON.....	20	66	Clear.
LAS PALMAS.....	20	58	Clear.	ZURICH.....	14	37	Showers.
LISBON.....	15	53	Variable.				
LONDON.....	15	59	Cloudy.				
LOS ANGELES.....	15	69	Fair.				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coast Guard at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

[illegible]

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KNACS

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LIRLT

MAHNL

EXDULP

Answer: "SOOTY ABOVE CALPH BRAZEN"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's
Answer: From poverty could become this — THE "VERY TOP"

A cartoon illustration showing a man in a suit and hat running away from a large, angry crowd. The man is shouting "Author!" and "Author!" as he runs. The crowd is shouting "WHAT THE VERY YOUNG THEATRICAL GENIUS SAID HIS WORK WAS." The man is running towards the top right corner of the frame, while the crowd is following him from the bottom left.

A black and white cartoon illustration. A boy with a large nose, wearing a striped shirt and a bag, is standing and holding a large bouquet of flowers. He is looking towards a girl who is lying in bed, partially covered by a blanket. The girl is wearing a headscarf and looking up at the boy. In the background, there is a bedside table with a bottle and a glass, and a headboard with vertical bars. The scene is set in a bedroom.

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

There were hundreds of subsequent violations before Smith died in 1944, the victim of mob vengeance in Illinois. Born to poor Vermont farmers who subsisted on the land, Smith was raised in hard-scrabble poverty. As a youth, his future was bleak like many in his circumstances. He wanted to get-rich-quick schemes and to make money the same way. Palmira aave, using the term popular "peep stones" to search community about secession gave of inner core strength. The a have no effect on its wt

In this pengp leader's human not count for w the spirit of l raphy, which is its use of office Smith's unsmiled wreath-

FURS PALLY BASH
OREO OBATE ELITE
ASPLENDIDMISERY
WALLINGER ENTREPRE
ETTEN INCITER
TENURE FRIAR
OXIDE GOOTS SAG
RISE WAYNE PIPE
ETH POLLY CEDAR
ELOPE BOLERO
COMRADE CAREW
ALABIC TOLERATE
IDRATHERBERGHT
WEIN ISERE NEAR
ERAY PEKAN FRIL

When North opened one club with the diagramed deal, South decided to conceal his heart suit. He jumped to two no-trump, running the risk of missing a heart fit, and landed in three no-trump. As it turned out, he had missed a heart fit, and was now playing in the inferior game contract.

It is true that four hearts can be defeated, but only by inspired defense. The opening lead would

up alertly with ♠ played a third spade partner to cash when he gained a heart king.

"Nice defense," said brightly, "I guess you're for it!"

"We'd have had one," growled a led a diamond, beaten the conti-

...and lead another club.
 West would play a third club
 when he won the heart king, giving
 his partner a ruff and insuring
 four tricks for the defense.

West led a spade against three
 no-trumps. This was ducked, and
 East won the king and fired back
 another spade. The declarer won
 this in dummy, and led a low
 heart.

If East had smothered South
 would have emerged with 10
 tricks and a top score, defeating
 all the pairs who bid and made
 four tricks. But East was

NO
♠
♥
♦
♣

WEST
♠543
♥Q2
♦Q76
♣1042

SOUTHERN
♠
♥
♦
♣

